

ANNALS OF IOWA.

VOL. VII. IOWA CITY, APRIL, 1869.

No. II.

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, AND THE FIRST CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

BY SAM'L PRENTIS CURTIS,
BREVET CAPTAIN AND AID-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS.

CHAPTER FOURTEENTH.

(Continued from page 20.)

The order of Curtis in relation to guerrilla operations in Missouri, as well as his order announcing the victories of Bowen and other officers, the letters of Hindman and Roane, and the reply of Curtis thereto, are here inserted, together with the plan of Gen. Hindman, whereby he proposed to reduce a warfare which had hitherto been conducted comparatively in accordance with the humane rules of an enlightened civilization, to worse than savage ferocity and barbarity:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, }
BATESVILLE, ARK., May 28, 1862. }

General Orders, }
No. 21. }

Trains bearing provisions to this command have been attacked, and a small portion destroyed by marauders or guerrilla bands. Unorganized parties, such as these, cannot make war, and in their attempt so to do, they become outlaws, robbers and marauders, and will be treated as such. All acts of violence by them will be punished with death, now or hereafter. Timely notice of such villainy must be given by the neighborhood, and the persons and property of all sympathizers or secessionists in the vicinity of their depredations, will be arrested and seized.

An army like this will not fail for want of supplies so long as anything remains in the country. An interference with its ordinary channels of support only compels it to use its power to maintain itself, and cause the inhabitants of all classes and conditions perchance to suffer. The destruction of provisions, therefore, by these unlawful bands falls upon the weak, unarmed people, the

poor, including women and children—not so hard on the army, which can provide against disasters. Hence, destruction of property and provisions is atrocious, impoverishing the innocent, and will be most certainly and severely punished. The officers of this command will see that all such marauding parties are attacked with vigor, and the severe penalty of death inflicted summarily in the field, or by military commission.

The burning of mills and cotton is a public calamity and crime, and Union soldiers and citizens are prohibited from such outrages. If the enemy burn his own stores, his own mills, and his own cotton, he impoverishes himself, and should be encouraged and given ample time for such acts of self-humiliation and destruction; but when the Union flag prevails, let us check as far as possible the waste of private property, and strive to preserve the peace and restore the prosperity of our once happy country.

By command of Major General Curtis,

H. Z. CURTIS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, }
BATESVILLE, ARK., May 31, 1862. }

General Orders, }
No. 23. }

I. The Major General Commanding announces to the Army of the South-West, that, by telegraph from St. Louis, he is informed that Corinth is ours, and the rebels are retreating southward.

II. He also desires to return his thanks to Lieut. Col. F. W. Lewis, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, Lieut. Col. H. F. Sickles, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, and Major W. D. Bowen, commanding detachments of Bowen's battalion and the 3d Iowa cavalry, and the officers and soldiers under their respective commands, for the venturesome spirit, the gallant and daring action, shown in their several forays this week. Each have met, charged, and routed the enemy. Lieut. Col. Lewis, on an expedition to the west of Searcy; Col. Sickles, at Cache Run Bridge, in Jackson County, and Major Bowen, on a most successful expedition up the south side of White River. By these several excursions we have captured a large amount of camp and garrison equipage, ordnance, and ordnance stores, a number of prisoners of war, and scattered and driven the enemy.

Officers and soldiers of the cavalry! emulate the example of the renowned in your arm! keep your sabres polished! drill daily in the use of them, and watch the opportunity to show the heroic deeds you may accomplish.

By command of Major General Curtis.

H. Z. CURTIS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 24, 1862.

GENERAL S. R. CURTIS:—

In a skirmish which took place near Searcy between the two belligerent forces, Surgeon A. Krauswick, 3d Missouri volunteers, U. S. A., was taken by my troops and brought to this city, where he now enjoys the limits of the city, awaiting an opportunity to be returned to the federal army.

In the campaign about to open before us, I desire to have some distinct understanding with you on several points, which I shall clearly define, and to which I beg as distinct replies:

1. I propose that surgeons and their assistants belonging to either army, as agreed upon by Gen. Beauregard and Maj. Gen. Buell shall be allowed to visit the field of battle to attend to the wants of the wounded on both sides, without any molestation from either party.

2. It having been stated that you or your officers are in the habit of arresting citizens of this State (who are not in arms) and making their release conditional upon taking an oath of allegiance to the United States, forcing them to accept conditions wholly obnoxious to their wishes and our laws. I sincerely trust this is not the case, and that you or your officers do not arrest unoffending citizens without arms. I am therefore compelled to inform you that I cannot respect an oath taken under such circumstances as are referred to above. Should any person who has thus been forced to take the oath engage in the service of the Confederate States and be subsequently taken prisoner by you, I shall expect that they be treated with the same consideration which civilized warfare demands from belligerents.

I take this occasion to say, however, that should you inflict upon any such person the penalty of the violation of an oath, I shall deem it my duty to retaliate, man for man, as fast as authentic information of the fact reaches me. I desire, General, to conduct this war, so far as I am able, in the limits of the most enlightened warfare, and to that end I do not seek to arrest unarmed, defenceless, or molest helpless women and children; and I am unwilling to believe that you desire to conduct your campaign on any other principles, and to this end I have addressed you this communication. All of your prisoners held by me are daily walking about the streets, under no confinement, and I shall always hold myself ready to exchange "rank for rank" with you for Confederate soldiers, provided the same willingness be shown by you.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN SELDON ROANE, Brig. Gen. Confed. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISS. DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 8, 1862. }

GENERAL:—

I have received information that you have in prison at Batesville certain citizens of Izard County, Arkansas, captured a few days since by a detachment of your cavalry, who are charged with firing upon your men while attempting to arrest them, and whom it is your intention to hang as outlaws.

Without stopping to inquire whether they did actually fire upon your soldiers or not, I assert it to be the duty as well as the right of every citizen of this State, to fire upon the soldiers of the United States Government, so long as that government persists in the invasion of their homes, and they have the arms to defend those homes with, and, in the performance of that duty, I shall sustain them at all hazards.

I have in custody several officers and soldiers of the army of your govern-

ment, and I write this to warn you that if your threat is carried into execution against one single citizen of Arkansas, who now or hereafter may fall into your hands, I shall avenge his death by hanging every federal officer and soldier of war, and from that time forward, this becomes a war of extermination between us—neither asking nor granting quarter. I shall put to death, without mercy, every soldier and citizen of the United States who falls into my hands.

I am further informed, that, in a published order, you have already declared this to be a war of extermination, and that you expect to wage it as such. I request, sir, that you specifically advise me as to the truth of such information, and, if compatible with your duty, furnish me a copy of the order in question. If such proves to have been your declaration, however, you can consider this as an acceptance of the issue tendered, and we will ignore all recognized rules of civilized warfare, and make our campaign one of savage cruelty and unsparing butchery.

Hoping, General, that there is some mistake in this matter, and that the rules of civilized warfare will continue to influence us both in conducting the campaign in which we find ourselves engaged, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

T. C. HINDMAN, Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

To Brig. Gen. Curtis, Commanding United States forces in Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, }
BATESVILLE, ARK., June 11, 1862. }

GENERAL:—

Your letter of the 8th inst., stating that you had been informed I was going to hang men who had fired on United States soldiers in Izard County, and that I had published an order declaring this a war of extermination, and in the probability of such reports being true, expressing a remarkable zeal on your part to avenge such conduct by "hanging every federal officer and soldier" you hold, and declaring that you "will put to death without mercy every soldier and citizen of the United States who falls into my (your) hands," is duly received.

As there is no truth of the reports you have received of my threat to hang or exterminate, the terrible vengeance so lavishly avowed by you will not require notice. There was a company of about seventy rebel soldiers attacked by my body-guard in Izard County, and twenty-two taken prisoners, fifty guns, revolvers, and some twenty bowie-knives, were taken. They were supposed to be regularly organized troops, and were sent to the rear as prisoners of war.

To prevent this war descending into one of rapine and assassination, I have published the following order, [General Order, No. 21,] which I intend to apply to such unauthorized bands as Gen. Price, in a former negotiation with me, refused to exchange as prisoners of war, because they were private marauders.

I will call your attention to the conduct of some of your soldiers who recently robbed and burned the house of Mr. Peoples, who fled to the Union flag for shelter. I have heard of many threats, and have proofs of innumerable acts of barbarity practiced by your troops, which I trust will receive proper attention

on your part, so that your soldiers may not extend that species of warfare which you so graphically enunciate.

The United States soldiers are here to restore peace, not to invade the homes of the citizens of Arkansas; and the people who fire upon us only prolong an unfortunate and unnatural civil war, that destroys the peace of society.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

To Brig. Gen. T. C. Hindman, Confederate Army.

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISS DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 17, 1862. }

General Orders, }
No. 17. }

1. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and-roads, all citizens of this district, *who are not subject to conscription*, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men, or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

2. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose, they may organize by electing a Captain, one Sergeant and one Corporal, *and will at once commence operations against the enemy*, without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night, and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage, for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their Captains.

3. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

By command of Major General Hindman.

R. C. NEWTON, A. A. General.

As before stated, the telegraph line was pushed forward until it finally extended to Batesville, and easterly to within about ten miles of Jacksonport, but for some unknown reason it was difficult to communicate with Halleck at Corinth, through the military headquarters at St. Louis. Halleck complained that he was almost entirely ignorant of the movements of Curtis, although frequent dispatches were sent to him, while orders mentioned by the former as having been

telegraphed to the latter, were by him never received. Telegrams were unaccountably delayed, and the interests of the public service were somewhat embarrassed in consequence. Curtis had desired the privilege of raising ten regiments from the loyal Arkansans, but it was not until a short time before the departure of the army from Batesville, that he received the requisite authority. It was at this time that the rebels first enforced their conscription, and hundreds of loyalists formed themselves into companies for the purpose of resistance. Many of these companies came within the Union lines and tendered their services to the national government. An incomplete regiment was speedily formed, and, upon the request of all the officers of the regiment, Lieut. J. C. Bundy, of the Kane County Illinois cavalry, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and placed in command. The regiment was mustered into the service for the period of six months. It was principally composed of men who left families at home, at the mercy of the rebels, to engage in the defense of the old flag and the national constitution and government. The sacrifices and patriotism of these Arkansas soldiers cannot be too highly appreciated. Everywhere, except in the immediate vicinity of the Union army, a reign of terror existed. The rebel conscription was rigidly enforced, and to be suspected of loyalty to the national government was an offense often visited with death, or the most barbarous punishment. The savage barbarities practiced upon loyalists and Union soldiers were numerous and well authenticated, while many instances must have escaped notice. At Grand Glaize, near Searcy, a young man from the north fell into the hands of the rebels. He was accused as an abolitionist, and was tortured during the greater part of one day. The rebels placed a rope around his neck and repeatedly hung him until life was nearly extinct, all the time threatening him with death. He was finally placed in a box of such a size and shape that he could neither sit, comfortably stand, nor lie down. Slats were nailed over the box to give him air, and thus caged in a way that would have been cruelty to a brute, he was left upon the

river bank to await the arrival of a steamboat. In the meantime an old woman went to the box and exerted all her feeble strength to force it into the river, with the fiendish object of drowning the prisoner, but her physical power was unequal to the accomplishment of her purpose. Upon the arrival of a boat, the box, with the prisoner, was placed on board, labeled "an abolitionist," directed "to Abe Lincoln," and sent to Memphis. What was the subsequent fate of the prisoner is unknown. These facts were related by loyal eye-witnesses who dared not interfere in behalf of the prisoner. A soldier of Osterhaus' division, Corporal Tossen, of company "C," 3d Missouri infantry, swam across Little Red River from his encampment. While resting upon the opposite bank, naked and defenceless, in sight of his comrades, he was shot by guerrillas, and barbarously beaten and mangled with clubs, dying soon afterwards from his wounds. The deliberate attempt at poisoning Union soldiers at Mudtown, scalping and shooting of the federal dead and wounded at Pea Ridge, the treatment of the surrendering foraging party from Osterhaus' division near Searcy, the subsequent firing upon a hospital boat on White River, filled with sick and wounded Union soldiers, and after its character had been fully made known; the savage malignity of the system of guerrilla warfare planned by Hindman, and of his letter to Curtis and his subsequent plan to cut off "the retreat" of the latter through Arkansas, all evince a blood-thirsty, vindictive barbarism, rarely found in a people with pretensions to civilization.

In the subsequent history of the war in Arkansas, it is a well attested fact that loyal Arkansans, captured by guerrillas, have been lashed to trees, and their finger and toe-nails extracted, one at a time, with bullet-moulds. Has savage barbarity, or the oft cited horrors of the inquisition ever exceeded the cruelty of tortures such as these? Volumes might be filled with the cruelties practiced by rebels in the South-west during the war. The outrages perpetrated by Forrest at Fort Pillow by Quantrell, at Lawrence and Baxter's Springs, by Todd, Anderson and others in Missouri and Arkansas, were far

from being exceptional. It is not wonderful if in the course of a long war, replete with such outrages by the enemy, Union troops may have been tempted to retaliate, but have Union troops ever, in the moment of wildest excess, perpetrated such enormities, or sunk to such degraded and brutal barbarism? Civil wars are proverbial for their ferocity, but, to the honor of the Union army be it said, such conduct has been very seldom imitated, and never equaled by Union soldiers, and the public opinion of the Union army has uniformly condemned such iniquity.

Such were the men who constituted the rebellious element in Arkansas, the self-styled "chivalric sons of the South;" and men who preferred to leave their wives and families surrounded by such neighbors, and fight under the old flag rather than join the fortunes of the rebellion, then in its most prosperous days, were certainly deserving of great glory for pure and undoubted patriotism, and for a spirit which sacrificed almost every personal interest for the honor and welfare of their country.

Upon the withdrawal of Steele's command from Jacksonport to Batesville, the regiment of Col. Brackett was left encamped upon the west bank of Black River, at the junction of that stream with White River, as an outpost of the army, and to observe the town of Jacksonport and the movements of rebels in that vicinity and on White River. Brig. Gen. Benton's headquarters were established at Sulphur Rock, on the road from Batesville to Jacksonport, ten miles from the former and sixteen miles from the latter place. Besides the troops at Sulphur Rock, his command extended over the regiment of Col. Brackett.

A rebel gunboat had made its appearance in White River. It was called the "Maurepas," a name commonly corrupted "Mon Repose," by the Union army. It mounted three heavy guns of the largest calibre, and was commanded by Capt. Fry, of the rebel navy. On June 2d it made its appearance at Jacksonport, supported by cavalry on the river banks. Col. Brackett removed his camp two and a half miles back

from the river, in anticipation of its arrival. He was unwilling to attack it with artillery while at Jacksonport on account of the danger which would ensue to the women and children in the town, and in fact no opportunity was afforded for an attack, as the boat remained protected by a point of land extending into the river, and which shielded it from the carabines of the cavalry. The gunboat burned all the cotton found near White river, and shelled the woods where Col. Brackett's regiment had lately been encamped, after which it again moved down stream.

Several plans were proposed for the capture of this vessel. An attempt was to be made to seize her as she lay under the high banks at Des Arc. A detachment was to proceed to the mouth of Bayou Des Arc, there station artillery, and send infantry across to attack and board the boat. The guns were entirely exposed and could not be fired at an object above their level, and the boat, a very unwieldy affair, was only iron-plated about the boilers. After being captured, she was to have been, if possible, taken up the river to Jacksonport. A subsequent plan was arranged for her capture by a simultaneous attack from both sides of the river. One obstacle to the navigation of White River would thus have been removed, and perhaps made an auxilliary to the movements of the Union army. But all these plans proved futile, for the reason that the boat kept moving and out of the reach of the national troops. She was subsequently destroyed in the great naval engagement of Fitch's expedition on White River, at St. Charles.

On June 12th, Col. Brackett reported an engagement at "Waddell's farm," as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REGIMENT ILLS. CAV., CAMP TUCKER, NEAR }
JUNCTION OF BLACK AND WHITE RIVERS, ARK., June 12. }

GENERAL:—

It gives me great pleasure to report to you that I have this afternoon had a most successful fight with the rebels.

This morning I sent out a train of thirty-six wagons, for the purpose of getting corn and bacon at the Waddell farm, near Village Creek, Jackson County, Ark. I sent as an escort, parts of four companies of the 9th regiment of Illinois cavalry, under Major Humphreys. The farm is about five miles from Jacksonport, and when the train was within about half a mile of it, my men were suddenly at-

acked by a large force of the enemy. Maj. Humphreys, seeing his command was too weak to cope with the rebels, sent word to me to join him as soon as possible with reinforcements.

I started with two companies of Bowen's battalion, with two small howitzers. I found the train halted in the road about half a mile from the farm, and the enemy in strong force in front, and shooting at my men, and occasionally exchanging shots. I removed the fence on the right and unlimbered the howitzers in the road. I then formed companies A., M., K., and C., 9th Illinois cavalry under Capts. Burgh, Knight, Cameron and Blakemore, on the right in a cotton-field, with orders to charge the enemy as soon as Lieut. Madison, of Bowen's battalion should fire the howitzers, which were supported and defended by Capt. Williams and Lieutenant Ballou, of Bowen's cavalry battalion. I fired two shots directly into the enemy, when the four companies of the 9th Illinois cavalry rode forward with drawn sabres, and made the finest charge I ever witnessed. The enemy was scattered in every direction, being completely routed and broken up. I continued to fire several rounds into Waddell's building, and then advanced upon it with Capt. Blakemore's company.

I then filled my thirty-six wagons with corn and bacon, and returned to this place, arriving after dark.

Capt. Cameron behaved with the greatest gallantry, as did his company, K., 9th regiment Illinois cavalry.

I must particularly recommend to your notice the conduct of Maj. Humphrey, Capts. Cameron, Cowan, Blakemore and Perkins, Lieuts. Benton, Hillier, Shear, Conn, Butler and Smith, and 1st Sergeant Clark, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, and Capt. Williams, Lieuts. Madison and Ballou, and 1st Sergeant Miller, of Bowen's cavalry battalion.

My thanks are due to Surgeon Jas. A. Brackett, for his care of the wounded, and to Bat. Adj. Blackburne, Quartermaster Price, and Sergeant Major George A. Price, 9th Illinois cavalry.

The enemy lost twenty-eight in killed, wounded and prisoners. Private Futrel, of Hooker's company, one of the prisoners, is mortally wounded. Captain Shuttleworth, in command of Hooker's company, is also wounded.

My loss was one taken prisoner by the enemy and twelve wounded, all of them of company K., 9th Illinois cavalry.

I am very respectfully,

ALBERT G. BRACKETT, Col. 9th Ills. Cav., Com'd'g.

Although the army had fallen back from Little Red River to the vicinity of Batesville, the intention to capture Little Rock was not abandoned. At first it was hoped that supplies and reinforcements would be received overland from Missouri, and that, as soon as the roads became passable, the army might advance. But the difficulties of the Searcy route were made evident, and it was not likely that the army would be able to move on the rebel capital over the ground they had already occupied on Little Red River.

But at this time the city of Memphis had been captured and was occupied by a large Union force. The national gunboats controlled the Mississippi from Cairo to Vicksburg, and it was hoped that they would soon be able to penetrate the White and Arkansas Rivers, and ascend to Jacksonport and Little Rock. The Mississippi, which, upon the arrival of the army at Batesville, had spread itself for miles over the low alluvial country east of Jacksonport, had resumed its ordinary channels, and with a view to changing his base of operations either to Memphis, on the Mississippi, or to Jacksonport, Augusta, Des Arc, Duvall's Bluff, or some other point on White River, Curtis had directed reconnoissances down the latter stream soon after the return from Little Red River. He hoped, if possible, to make Duvall's Bluff a base of operations. Halleck, and the chief quartermaster in St. Louis, had telegraphed information to Curtis, that five light draught steamboats, loaded with supplies and convoyed by gunboats and a large force under command of Col. Graham N. Fitch, had left Memphis and would ascend White River to Jacksonport. Curtis was directed to telegraph immediately of their arrival, to which he replied, that he would be very happy to do so when that event occurred. But intelligence was received of the failure of the expedition. A terrible land and naval engagement had occurred at St. Charles, on White River, resulting in a federal victory and the capture of the rebel fort. But the gunboats had been injured, and the steam drum of the Mound City had been penetrated by a shot and the crew, terribly scalded by the escaping steam, had either died on the boat or leaped into the water, where many of them were shot by the merciless rebel marksmen. In consequence of these injuries, the expedition had returned to Memphis. But it was proposed to renew the attempt to reach Jacksonport with the fleet, and the expedition was refitted under Col. Fitch, and again advanced up White River.

It became necessary for the army of Curtis to advance and meet the expedition. Jacksonport was re-occupied by the Union troops, and the pontoon bridge was laid over Black

River, affording means for the entire army to cross. General Cadwallader C. Washburn's command, Col. Bell's 13th regiment of Illinois cavalry, Col. Clayton's 5th Kansas cavalry, and all other troops belonging to the army, and which had hitherto been in Missouri, were ordered to the front.

The troops were rapidly transferred from Batesville to Jacksonport. On June 25th, Curtis, with most of the remaining troops, moved from the former and arrived at the latter place. A small garrison, under Lieut. Col. W. D. Washburn, was left for a few days at Batesville, but it was immediately menaced by a superior rebel force, and the Union picket at Heath's Ferry was attacked and one man was killed. Col. Washburn fortified himself in the court house and jail and prepared to defend his position. Meanwhile most of the sick of the army were placed in ambulances, on beds of cotton, and removed to Jacksonport, and those who were too sick to be moved in this manner were placed upon flat boats and floated in safety down White River to the same point. When the removal of the sick had been accomplished, Col. Washburn was ordered with his command to join the army. On June 30th he evacuated Batesville, and on the 2d of July the 15th regiment of rebel Texans occupied the town and destroyed the Union telegraphic communication with St. Louis, which had been maintained until the last moment by our army.

Curtis had now become satisfied that he would be compelled to move down White River as far as Augusta or Clarendon to meet the gunboat expedition, of which he could learn nothing. In case he did not meet the gunboats he would endeavor to reach Helena. Halleck had hitherto directed the army to await the arrival of the gunboats. At the last moment, having learned the inability of Fitch to reach the army, he sanctioned the plan of Curtis and directed the latter to move down White River until he should meet the fleet from below.

With the evacuation of Batesville and the removal of the army to Jacksonport, terminated the second grand movement

of the army of the South-West. It had hitherto occupied positions far advanced into the enemy's country, first at Pea Ridge, and afterwards at Batesville, but resting upon the distant and insecure bases of Rolla and Pilot Knob. It was now to revolutionize its lines of communication, and after a long march receive its supplies from almost directly in front. It must pass through the enemy's country, and cease to communicate by land with loyal territory. It had advanced so far into Arkansas, that its most available assistance must come from the Mississippi River. The last overland supplies, enough it was hoped, for subsistence until a meeting with the fleet of Fitch, were received at Jacksonport. For a time all communication with loyal territory would cease. The army of the South-West would have no base of operations. It was attempting a new and dangerous movement, and one which had not hitherto been undertaken during the war. Surrounded by hostile territory, it must live entirely on its own resources and the country through which it might pass, until it should reach the gunboats on the White or the Mississippi Rivers.

The first object of the army of the South-West had been the expulsion of the rebel armies from Missouri, and this object had been attained. The secondary object, the capture of Little Rock and the restoration of Arkansas to the Union, had not thus far been accomplished. That it had not been done was due to the removal of the greater portion of the best troops to the army at Corinth, to impassable roads, swollen streams, and to the great difficulties which must at any time attend an overland campaign from Missouri over a long road and through a primitive country, without the aids of railroads or navigable rivers, and which difficulties had been greatly increased by the hot and sickly season which had now arrived. It was hoped that a change of base to some point on lower White River, or on the Mississippi, might result in easier movement, by river and railroad, greater safety to the army, and the earlier capture of the rebel State capital.

But other important objects had been attained. By standing in the enemy's country in advance of Missouri, the army of the South-West had long protected that State from invasion, and assisted in more firmly riveting the ties which bound it to the Union. At the same time, by occupying the attention of the enemy west of the Mississippi, forcing him to ceaseless vigilance and the holding of forces in Arkansas to protect his country from further invasion, valuable co-operation and assistance was rendered to Halleck, then conducting the important operations in the vicinity of Corinth. A large number of organized troops that would otherwise have reinforced Beauregard, were detained in Arkansas to operate against the army of the South-West, while the presence of a hostile force prevented the conscription of a vast number of men into the rebel army. The enemy was thus disabled from rallying and concentrating so overwhelming a force east of the Mississippi, as he might otherwise have done. The army of Halleck was possibly saved from the slaughter of a second Shiloh, while the paralysis of rebellion in Arkansas materially weakened its power in other quarters.

CHAPTER FIFTEENTH.

MARCH OF THE ARMY FROM JACKSONPORT TO HELENA—ENGAGEMENTS—ROUND HILL—TERMINATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The army had now arrived at Jacksonport. Composed almost entirely of raw and inexperienced troops, it had left Rolla and Otterville in mid-winter, traveled through a wild, desolate and mountainous country, in snow, mud, rain and frost, over swollen streams and rough roads, through all inclement exposure, to Pea Ridge and Cross Timbers. With the advent of spring, crossing the Ozark to the east, and turning south, it had penetrated the interior of Arkansas. It had become an army of veterans. Now, in mid-summer, it was to commence its two weeks tiresome march through a country widely different from any previously traversed. A low, alluvial country, mainly in the vicinity of large streams, with huge, rank forests, cavernous cy-

press swamps, vast fields of cotton and corn, canebrakes and plantations. Water would be often difficult to obtain. The weary soldier, thirsty and footsore, would now encounter the withering heat of a sun almost tropical in intensity. He would contend perhaps at the same time with hunger, thirst, and the diseases incident to a southern latitude and malarious country, and with a powerful rebel soldiery, inured to the climate, fighting on their own soil and in a region with which they were well acquainted, and struggling for imaginary rights and delusive prospects of victory, with all the ardor of real patriots defending a just cause from wrongful invaders.

Eastward of Batesville the road soon left the region of rolling, wooded hills, and entered the low, alluvial valley of White River. From Jacksonport to Helena, the country traversed was in all its essential features the same. A rich, rank soil existed throughout the region of bottom lands between White River and the Mississippi; a soil which was capable of the finest cultivation, and which constituted the best cotton region of Arkansas. The evergreen and "black jack" or scrub oak woods of the Ozark, were followed by the cypress swamp and canebrake; the hardier vegetation of the hills by the thicker and richer luxuriance of southern low-land forests. The Virginia creeper, the wild passion flower, "Hercules club," prickly pear, cyprus, cane, pecan, China, white mulberry, live oak, chinquapin, and magnolia trees marked the approach to a warmer climate.

On arriving in Jacksonport, Curtis established his headquarters in a large frame dwelling formerly the headquarters of Van Dorn. Jacksonport, situated at the junction of White and Black rivers, was an ill-looking village of strong rebel proclivities. In former times, as the virtual head of navigation on White River, it had been a place of considerable commercial importance. But it was now nearly deserted save by the spiteful and malignant rebel women. All commerce was dead, while the wreck of a large steamboat, sunk in the channel opposite the town, seemed a monument of by-gone prosperity under the old Union.

During the five days of occupancy by our army, the rebels made repeated attempts to burn the town, all the time asserting it to be the work of the vandal "feds." They so far succeeded as to destroy a large frame livery stable and several adjoining buildings.

On June 27th a foraging party from the 3d Iowa cavalry, with a train of wagons, was attacked by a large force of rebels at "Stewart's Plantation," in Jackson County. Colonel Brackett, with one battalion of his regiment, was sent as a reinforcement. His report of the engagement is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REG. ILLS. CAV., CAMP, ON VILLAGE CREEK. }
JACKSON COUNTY, ARK., June 28, 1862. }

CAPTAIN:—

Yesterday afternoon I received orders from Gen. Steele to send a force down White River to re-inforce the 3d battalion of my regiment, which I had sent out under Maj. Wallis on a foraging expedition, the train of the post quartermaster having been attacked by the enemy. Accordingly I started with the 2d battalion of my regiment, and shortly after overtook my train, which was returning without corn. I caused the train to go back, and joined both of my battalions together. At Stewart's plantation I learned that the enemy was near by, and I determined to attack him.

When a mile beyond Stewart's plantation, which is about six miles from this place, my advance guard, under Capt. Knight, came suddenly upon the enemy, and the fight commenced in earnest. I sent my companies forward, one after another, amid a continuous blaze of fire from the enemy, who were strongly posted among the trees and on the edge of a swamp. I tried several times to charge them, but they were so well posted, and the underbrush was so thick, that I was unable to do so, notwithstanding my men were close upon them, some of them being within fifty yards.

I fought them in this way for at least half an hour, when seeing that I could not force them from their position, as they outnumbered me greatly, and it being dark, I gave orders to move back to a large cornfield, where I knew if they followed me I could cripple them, as they would not then have the advantage of their cover.

I got my men out in fine order, and upon reaching the turn in the main road halted, but the enemy had been so severely handled that they made no attempt to follow. It was now quite dark, when seeing nothing further could be done, I returned to this camp. As I left the woods the enemy retreated, leaving their dead men lying in the road, and to-day they have sent in a flag of truce to obtain permission to bury them.

On my way in, I met an artillery and infantry force going out under Brig. Gen. Benton, but it was too dark for him to travel, and he halted.

My officers and men are entitled to great praise, and fought with the most perfect coolness and determination. I had with me Majs. Humphrey and Wal-

lis, (wounded,) Capts. Gifford, Chidister, Knight, (wounded,) Cameron, Blake-more, and Booth; Adj. Stevenson; Battalion Adj. Blackburn, (wounded,) Lieuts. Harrington, Shear, Ellsworth, Bayley and Shattuck, all of the 9th Illinois cavalry.

My guide, William McCulloch, Sergeant Maj. Price, Bat. Sergt. Majs. Knight and Roberts, and chief bugler Fritson, also behaved admirably.

I was struck with a rifle ball in the breast, which sickened me for a time, but I soon recovered from its effects sufficiently to give orders.

My wounded men were well cared for by Surgeon James W. Brackett and Asst. Surg. Charles Brackett, for which they have my thanks.

My loss was thirty-three officers and men killed and wounded. Seven horses killed and twenty-four wounded. The loss to the enemy, under Col. Matlock, was severe.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. BRACKETT, Col. 9th Ills. Cav.

To Capt. J. W. Paddock, Asst. Adj. Gen. Steele's Div., Curtis' Army.

In the 3d Iowa cavalry foraging party, one officer and three men were killed and four men wounded. Five dead rebels were seen on the field.

In consequence of the attack upon this foraging party, and to prevent future mishaps the General issued the following order, which also compliments Lieut. Col. Cramer, and which was intended to prevent rapine and useless devastation on the line of march soon after followed by the army. But in the hurried movements of our troops through a hostile region, it was impossible always to prevent the destruction of property. Houses and cotton gins would inflame and be consumed apparently by spontaneous combustion, and the incendiaries were never discovered. Pressed by vigilant enemies and hurried by the necessity of reaching some point communicating with supply depots, commanders found little time to devote to police regulations.

The rebels themselves burned all cotton on the line of march. At every plantation a smouldering heap or the remains of blackened bales, attested how well they obeyed their instructions to permit none of it to fall into the hands of the Union forces. It would have been of no use to an army with the march before it which the army of the South-West had undertaken. The responsibility for burned houses, by common report among soldiers, seemed principally to attach

to the German Division of Osterhaus, but it is probable that other troops were equally if not more culpable.

HEADQUARTERS. ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, }
JACKSONPORT, ARK., June 28, 1862. }

[*General Orders,* }
No. 28. }

I. The official reports having been but recently received of the skirmish near Searcy, on the 19th of May, ultimo, the General Commanding is thus late in calling attention to the gallant conduct exhibited on that occasion by Lieut. Col. J. F. Cramer, of the 17th Missouri infantry. Col. Cramer had command of the reinforcements, which he conducted in a military and successful manner, driving the enemy and relieving our friends.

II. Officers sending foraging expeditions beyond the outer pickets, will see that they are accompanied by strong escorts, if possible with howitzers or other artillery, properly commanded and instructed. The commander of the escort will in all cases exercise great precaution against surprise, keeping out advance, rear, and where possible, flank guards while on the march, posting videttes while loading the train, and at all times keeping the main body of the escort together and on the alert.

III. It is reiterated that any officer or soldier of this army, detecting a citizen or a soldier in the act of setting fire to any building, or out-building, or cotton in bales or in the gin, or destroying record books, or personal property of value of any sort, is hereby authorized and commanded to fire upon him at once.

By command of Maj. Gen. Curtis.

H. Z. CURTIS, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

It was the plan of Curtis to move rapidly down the east bank of White River and, if possible, to effect a junction with the gunboat flotilla on lower White River. The stream had fallen so low that steamboats could not reach Jacksonport. It was hoped that they might be found at Augusta, thirty-five miles below. If not found at this point, it was contemplated to continue the march down the river, and possibly to Helena on the Mississippi. Succeeding events directed the army to the latter point.

The Mississippi being now in possession of the federal fleet as far down as Vicksburg, the route by the east bank of White River offered considerable advantages. It had been reported as a difficult if not impracticable route. The Cache River bottom which would necessarily be crossed, was said to be impassable for heavy trains and artillery. But the advance on the west bank had already been tested and was liable to similar objections. The enemy could receive no considerable

reinforcements from the east. Their force east of the river above Des Arc and in front of Curtis, numbered about two regiments. On the west bank they could command a much larger force, but the stream could not readily be crossed by any considerable number of troops without boats or pontoons, and these the rebels did not possess. The stream which had once already served as a similar protection on the north to the rebels occupying the greater part of Arkansas, would now constitute a defensive ditch on the west to the army of the South-West, very difficult for the enemy to cross in large force, and behind which the army could in comparative safety attain a position much nearer Little Rock, and open water communication with Memphis and St. Louis.

Hindman issued a flaming proclamation setting forth that the Yankees under Curtis, no longer able to maintain their position in Arkansas, were "in full retreat" to join their gunboats on the Mississippi. "This might be prevented if every man would but do his duty; turn out with every and all possible weapons, attack the invader in front and on the flank, hover upon his rear, cut off his foraging parties and his stragglers, give him no rest and '*no quarter*'! Let every tree conceal a Confederate soldier, every canebrake prove a deadly ambush." The spiteful venom of the proclamation was its distinguishing feature. The impotence and inability of Hindman to execute his threats were well-known, and his words were devoid of terror to the veterans of Pea Ridge. The rapid movements of the army prevented any formidable concentration of the enemy even had his force been sufficient to venture upon a general engagement.

The division of Steele had been encamped at the front south of Jacksonport. On the march which ensued to Clarendon, Steele's division took the advance, and the division of Carr brought up the rear, the division of Osterhaus occupying the centre. Headquarters of the Commanding General, Quartermaster and Commissary trains, the Provost Marshal General's command and troops attached to headquarters moving on the centre.

Two rebel regiments had been reported in the front. On July 2d, a Union force under Col. Hovey and Lieut. Col. Wood, of the 1st Indiana cavalry, attacked and defeated a rebel force six hundred strong, at "Pickett's farm." There was no Union loss. The enemy lost twelve killed.

On July 2d, Curtis left Jacksonport, and the army commenced its march. Many of the sick were placed in the boats which had been brought down White River from Batesville. These boats were guarded by a detachment of the 13th Illinois infantry, commanded by Capt. Wadsworth. Three miles above Grand Glaize, on July 4th, the enemy fired on them from the west bank of White River. The hospital flag was displayed, and the sick were exposed to view. The enemy were told the nature of the craft, and as a last resort a surrender was proposed. But the enemy paid no attention to these demonstrations, and continued firing volley after volley into the boat. The vessel was run ashore and all that were able, escaped, but five or six of the invalids were unable to leave their cots. These remained on the boat, which finally floated beyond the range of rebel bullets. Several of the sick were wounded and one died of his wounds. Such were the legitimate results of the barbarous system of warfare adopted by the chivalric rebel Hindman.

After three days hot, dusty marching through huge forests and cypress swamps, past cotton and corn-fields, and large plantations, Curtis arrived in Augusta on July 4th. A salute was fired in honor of the day, and the Commanding General encamped in a grove on the river bank below the town. The face of the country traversed, indicated the obedience shown by the population to the laws of the so-styled Confederacy in relation to the cultivation of land. Cotton fields were generally devoted to the cultivation of corn, and the usual ratio of the production of these staples was probably reversed. Perhaps five acres of corn were being cultivated to one of cotton. The rebels were endeavoring to make themselves independent in matters of subsistence.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF IOWA.

BY CHARLES NEGUS.

(Continued from page 31.)

DUBUQUE, BURLINGTON AND FORT MADISON.

After the death of Julien Dubuque, which took place in 1810, the lead mines on the west side of the Mississippi were not worked to any extent till after the purchase of these mines from the Indians.

The Indians did not feel disposed or had not the ability to work these mines themselves, and to prevent the whites from intruding, they always guarded the mining district with the most vigilant care. They would not allow the whites to visit the grounds, even to look at the place where Dubuque had worked, and much less admit mining to be done or settlements to be made. But early in the spring of 1830 an incident happened which gave the whites from the east side of the river an opportunity to explore this mining country.

The hostilities which had long existed between the Sac and Fox nations, and the Sioux and their allies, were kept up, and they were constantly committing depredations upon one another, whenever an opportunity permitted.

Early in the spring of this year some ten or twelve of the Sac and Fox chiefs, with a small party, started from their village on Catfish Creek, which was situated a short distance below where now stands the city of Dubuque, to go to have a talk with the United States Commissioner at Prairie du Chein. But when they had ascended the river as far as Cassville Island, they were attacked by a large party of Sioux and Minominies, and the whole party, with the exception of two, were killed on the spot. And one of them being severely wounded never reached home; and the other, shot through the body, after much exertion in swimming streams, and skulking from his pursuers, exhausted with fatigue and hunger, only arrived at his village in time to impart the news, and die among his friends.

The receiving of the intelligence of this slaughter at their village on Catfish Creek created the greatest alarm among the Indians, and they fled from their village in great confusion, most of them never to return.

Previous to this there had been some white settlements on the east side of the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Galena. As early as 1823, Col. Johnson, from Kentucky, with a large force of negro slaves, commenced mining near Fever River, and found some very profitable diggings. In 1824 Moses Meeker, Orrin Smith, and several others came from Cincinnati in a keel boat, being some fifty days in making the trip, and engaged in mining. In the fall of the same year James Longworthy, from St. Louis, came to the mines and formed a co-partnership with Orrin Smith and others, and commenced working the mines which in early days were known by the name of Hardscrabble. These mines were situated about nine miles north of Galena, and received their name from a fierce contest which was had there by contending parties for the possession of these mines. From this lode there was raised over twenty thousand dollars worth of lead, over and above paying all expenses in getting it out. In 1827 Lucius H. Longworthy, with a brother, two sisters, and some ten others, embarked at Quincy, Illinois, in a "pirogue," and after a voyage of thirty days arrived at the mines.

The emigration to this part of the country was so great, that previous to 1830 Galena was known at a long distance as a town, and mining was carried on in the vicinity to a considerable extent.

The whites on the east side of the Mississippi, learning that the Indians had deserted their village on Catfish Creek, thought they might venture to cross over the river and look at a country which they had long been anxious to explore. In the month of June, 1830, Lucius H. Longworthy and his brother went over to what was looked upon by the miners as the promised land. At this time there was not a white settlement north of the Desmoines, and west of the Mississippi, to Astoria in Oregon, with the exception of a few Indian trading

establishments. The Longworthys "crossed the Mississippi in a canoe, swimming their horses by its side, landed for the first time on the western bank of the stream, and stood upon the soil of the unknown land. The place, where has since been built the city of Dubuque, had been cultivated by the Indians as a corn-field, and the stalks of the last year's crop were still standing. Longworthy says, "a large village was then standing at the mouth of Catfish Creek, silent, solitary and deserted, no one remaining to greet us but the mystic shadows of the past." About seventy buildings, constructed with poles and the bark of trees, remained to tell of those who had so recently inhabited them. Their council house, though rude, was ample in its dimensions, and contained a great number of furnaces, in which kettles had been placed to prepare the feasts of peace or war. But their council-fire had gone out. On the inner surface of the bark there were paintings done with considerable artistic skill, representing the buffalo, elk, bear, panther, and other animals of the chase; also, their wild sports on the prairies, and even their feats in war, where chief meets chief, and warriors mix in bloody fray."

But this village disappeared before the whites like the morning dew. It was set on fire by some visitors that summer, and burned to the ground, much to the regret of the new settlers.

A short distance below this place is the Sioux bluff, noted from Indian traditions as the place where the Sac and Fox nations fought a great battle with the Sioux. It is an isolated bluff, about two hundred feet high. The side next to the river is nearly perpendicular, and separated on all sides from the neighboring bluffs by a wide valley.

The Sioux had fled from their enemies to this place for safety, and had fortified their position on the summit of this bluff by cutting down the trees and brush, interlocking them together, forming a kind of a rude parapet, behind which, with their wives and children, they sought to protect themselves from the assaults of the enemy. The Sacs and Foxes,

learning their position, thought it not prudent to commence an attack by daylight, but chose a time when their enemy could not watch their movements. At the dead hour of night they commenced to ascend the hill; they proceeded in a slow quiet manner, unobserved by the Sioux, to the very out-posts of their camp. They then made a desperate assault, dispersed the sentinels, and were over the breast-works and attacking the camp before the main body of the Sioux were aware of their approach. They set fire to the brush fortifications and fell back, and the fire illuminated the camp of their enemy, and they fought with the advantage of darkness around themselves, while the Sioux were exposed by the light of the burning camp to the deadly aim of the arrows and guns of the assailants. The fight continued around the illuminated outlines of the camp till the Sioux, thinned in numbers, began to yield the ground. The Sacs and Foxes now made a charge with their tomahawks and war-clubs; short and terrible was the conflict which now ensued upon the summit of this towering bluff, for the Sioux, driven to the very brink of the precipice, next to the river, and their enemy occupying the front ground had no chance for a retreat, and were all slaughtered on the spot or hurled headlong down the precipice, and their bleaching bones were to be seen along the margin of the bluff after the country was settled by the whites.

The Sacs and Foxes, while they occupied the country, looked upon this bluff with great reverence, and the traveler never passed the place without ascending to the summit and casting pebbles or some other substances upon the place of carnage as a token of their reverence for the spot. They say that the spirit of a young squaw, dressed in habiliments of mourning, could be seen at midnight of every full moon since the great battle, hovering around the mournful spot, bewailing her lover slain on that occasion.

On the prairie where Dubuque has been built, there used to be several large mounds; some were round, some square, and others arranged in parallel lines, presenting the appearance of some old fortification. These mounds were used by

the Indians as burial places, and on the approach of the white man many of the graves of the aborigines were desecrated; some through curiosity, some for the purpose of getting Indian trinkets, and others for getting teeth for dental purposes. But these mounds and other relics of the Indian, are fast disappearing before the progressive tread of the white man.

The miners who crossed over the river made some valuable discoveries, and were about commencing to mine on an extensive scale, when they were visited by Capt. Z. Taylor, (afterwards President of the United States,) then in command of the United States troops at Prairie du Chein, and were forbidden to make any settlements upon the Indian lands, and ordered them to recross the river. These lands had not then been purchased from the Indians, and it became the duty of Capt. Taylor, (as he was then called,) to protect them against the encroachment of the whites. The Captain ordered them to leave within one week, but the miners at first told him they would not go, saying to him that the country had been abandoned by the Indians and that they had discovered some valuable mines, that the lands would soon be purchased, and that they intended to retain possession of their mines. To this, Taylor replied: "We shall see to that my boys." And in the course of a week, a detachment of troops was dispatched, with orders to clear the country of the whites. But most of the miners believing that Capt. Taylor would execute his orders by force if not obeyed, recrossed the river before the troops arrived, so that when the soldiers landed they only found three of them remaining. These were taken into custody and retained as prisoners, but not being watched very close, they soon made their escape, and the whites were not permitted to engage in mining at that time. A military force was soon after this stationed at this point, after which, some of the Indians ventured back, and aided by the traders and settlers from the east side of the river, they worked the mines which had been opened by the whites, and obtained large quantities of mineral.

When the Indians mined there were often from fifty to a hundred at work in one vein. Their mode of operations was peculiar to themselves; they generally dug down a square hole, covering the whole width of the bed of ore, having one side of the shaft inclining to an angle of about forty-five degrees, then with bags made of deer-skin, fastened to bark ropes, they hauled the ore, when dug, up the inclined side of the shaft. Their mode of smelting was to dig into the side of a hill and make a pit in the shape of a funnel, by setting up flat rocks edgewise, which was filled with wood and mineral, and then set on fire. In this way they smelted the ore, and the lead would run out at the bottom of the pit, which was conducted into moulds and formed such shape and size as suited their convenience. The mode of smelting first adopted by the whites was somewhat similar to that of the Indians, they built "a furnace somewhat like the large chimney-places, set in a bank of earth, leaving an aperture in the lower side for a circulation of air. In these, large logs of wood were placed, like back-logs, back-sticks and fore-sticks all piled together; then the mineral was placed on the logs, which was covered with fine wood, and the whole set on fire."

By this process the mineral yielded about fifty per cent. of lead, and by submitting the dross and waste pieces to another heat, about fifteen per cent. more was obtained. But by the improved mode of blast furnaces the mineral of these mines yields about eighty per cent.

In 1832, as soon as it was known in the mines at Halena that the war with the Indians had closed, and that they had sold a portion of their lands on the west side of the Mississippi, the whites again crossed over the river and commenced to work the mines which had been discovered in 1830. They built houses, erected furnaces for smelting, cut hay, and made every preparation for a winter's work, and before the 1st of January there were over two hundred persons collected about the mines, and many valuable lodes had been discovered, and a large amount of lead manufactured. But in the month of January the United States soldiers again interposed, and

forced the miners to again leave their work, and recross to the east side of the Mississippi.

Many of the miners thought this a great hardship, and severely censured the government authorities for driving them away after these lands had been purchased from the Indians. But the treaty had not then been ratified by the Senate of the United States, and under its stipulations the Indians had the right to occupy the lands till the first of the next June, unmolested by the whites; and for the government to maintain good faith to the Indians, it was necessary to prevent the whites from occupying any of the purchase until the time it was to be given up by the Indians.

The duty of keeping the whites from intruding upon the rights of the Indians did not produce a very good feeling between the soldiers and the miners, and there was a disposition to annoy each other. Several of the cabins erected by the miners were torn down by the soldiers stationed there, and some wagons engaged in removing mineral, which had been dug, were cut to pieces by the order of Lieut. Covington, who had command of the troops at that point, and saw fit to use his authority to the injury of the miners. Complaints of the conduct of Covington were made to Capt. Taylor at Prairie du Chein, and he was recalled, and Lieut. Geo. Wilson sent to take his place. Lieut. Wilson was a man of an amiable disposition, and much more acceptable to the settlers, and there was no more trouble with the miners about intruding upon the Indian territory.

On the first of June, 1833, the whites were permitted to make settlements in Iowa. The miners about the mineral region had waited anxiously for the arrival of the time when they might be lawfully permitted to work the mines on the west side of the Mississippi, and immediately a large quantity of these mineral lands were taken into possession. But just as the miners had fairly got engaged in raising mineral, they were again molested in their operations, for the United States Government assumed control of the mineral lands, and sent out John S. Sheldon as their agent to superintend the

mines. No one could work the mines without the agent's consent. He gave permits to the miners, which authorized each one to stake off two hundred yards square of land where there was no previous claim, and hold possession of the same on condition that all the mineral which was dug should be delivered to a licensed smelter. A licensed smelter before he could do any business was required to give bond with conditions that he should pay to the Government a per centage on all the lead which he manufactured. These restrictions were, as long as imposed, very objectionable to the miners, and hard to be enforced, and they became so odious that Government was induced to change its policy, and under the provisions of an act passed on the eleventh of February, 1846, regulating mineral lands, these lands were brought into market and sold.

The immigration to the mining regions was rapid, and in the winter of 1833-4, a town was laid off at the mines, and by a vote of the citizens assembled in a public meeting, was named Du Buque, in honor of Julien Du Buque, who obtained a grant from the Spanish Government and worked these mines as early as 1788.

In the first settling of the country at Dubuque, there were many exciting scenes. The class of people collected about the mines were not generally of the strictest morals, drinking, gambling and fighting, were amusements of common pastime, and there being no established law, every one, to a great extent, regulated his conduct as he thought proper.

A man by the name of O'Connor shot his partner dead with a rifle. This act so enraged the community that he was arrested without the due process of the law, and the citizens immediately organized a court from among their own number, empaneled a jury, assigned the prisoner counsel, and put him on his trial. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung. After giving him a short time to prepare for death and receive religious consolation from a priest of his own choice, he was executed upon a mound, which for a long time bore his name, but has disappeared before the

hand of improvement, and substantial buildings are erected on the site.

By the regulations of the United States it was necessary to work or have tools almost constantly on the land claimed, **in order to hold the right to it.**

A man by the name of Woodbury Marsey, the eldest of several brothers, and a sister, who had been left orphans in early life, came to the mines and established himself as a merchant. He purchased a claim on which there was a valuable mine. A man by the name of Smith and his son set up a claim to the mine, and took possession of it. Marsey commenced a suit of forcible entry and detainer before a magistrate, and the jury decided the claim to be his.

Marsey and all his family were persons of a peaceable and amiable disposition, educated, and energetic in business, and much respected. The Smiths were directly the opposite in character. Marsey, in order to prevent a personal difficulty with the Smiths, got the sheriff with a writ to put him in possession of his claim. When they arrived upon the ground, the Smiths arose up from a low place in the diggings, where they had secreted themselves, and fired at Marsey. The ball penetrated his heart, and he fell dead on the spot. The Smiths were arrested and kept in prison till the sitting of the court at Mineral Point. At the trial, their counsel objected to the jurisdiction of the court, which objection was sustained by Judge Irving, who was then on the bench, and the prisoners were discharged from custody. They immediately left that part of the country, but it was not long before they returned. One of the brothers of the murdered Marsey became very much exasperated on account of the Smiths thus escaping a trial, and resolved to take vengeance into his own hands, if an opportunity was presented.

One day while engaged in his shop at Galena, young Marsey saw the elder Smith in the street. He instantly snatched a pistol, pursued till he overtook him, and with a deadly aim fired and gave him a mortal wound. And in this manner Smith received the punishment from the hand of the brother

of the murdered Marsay, which, it would seem, the community judged he deserved, for young Marsey, though he did this in broad day light, in the presence of numerous witnesses, was never tried for the act, or even arrested, but long lived in the community, a peaceable, quiet citizen, greatly respected by all who knew him. The death of the father soon brought the younger Smith to the mines. He had indicated, that the object of his visit was to avenge the death of his father, and it was generally understood that his intentions were to shoot some one of the surviving brothers at the first opportunity. Smith was known to be of a rash, vindictive temper, bold, daring, and a good marksman with a pistol.

These rumors were brought to the ears of the young Miss Marsey, who was intelligent, beautiful, and amiable in her disposition, and at that time was just verging into womanhood. The death of her eldest brother, and the thought of another brother falling a victim to the malice of the Smiths, aroused her to madness. She determined to take this affair into her own hands, and one day without any consultation or making her plans known to any one, she resolved to settle the matter with young Smith. Having disguised herself and being well armed with pistols, she went into the street in pursuit of her enemy. Not knowing Smith herself, she took a lad with her to point him out. On passing a store where there was a large collection of men, the boy discovered Smith in the crowd, and described him by his clothes. As soon as she saw him, she deliberately walked into the store, and stepping up before him, in a voice trembling with emotion, and indicative of danger, she exclaimed: "If you are Smith defend yourself." Smith, conscious of his danger, made an attempt to shield himself from her attack, but the moment he moved, she pointed a pistol at his breast and fired. He fell, and in an instant the girl was missing.

Her appearance was so unexpected, and her work done so quickly that all the spectators seemed bewildered at the tragical scene, till the act had been performed, and it was too late to prevent her escape. It so happened that Smith had in his

pocket a large wallet filled with papers, through which the ball passed and so wasted its force that it did not penetrate the vital parts of the body. Though Smith was not immediately killed in this attack, he died a premature death, probably hastened by the wound he received on this occasion. As soon as Smith recovered from the shock, he rushed into the street in pursuit of his assailant, but she had fled and was out of his reach.

This tragical act of Miss Louisa Marsey in avenging the death of a murdered brother, and in endeavoring to put out of the way a fiend who was lurking around for the purpose of getting an opportunity to take the life of another brother, has probably immortalized her name in the history of Iowa, for the Legislature of Wisconsin, whose jurisdiction at that time extended over the Black Hawk purchase, in dividing the territory into counties, named one Louisa, after the christian name of this young lady, as a token of respect for her brave act, which will no doubt be the means of perpetuating her memory and handing her name down to many generations.

Burlington was quite a noted place before it was settled by the whites, and was known by the name of Flint Hills, (or by the Indian name of Shak-o-quon,) and had for a long time been a post for carrying on trade with the Indians. At the time when the whites were first permitted to make settlements here, there were "numerous old trading houses, boat houses, and a number of graves along the bank of the river," and the remains of other Indians deposited in canoes with their trinkets suspended in the trees, which were fastened to the limbs with bark ropes. Among the graves was the noted French or half-breed, Maurice Blondeau, who, previous to his death, lived and had an extensive improvement near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, between Montrose and Keokuk. This grave was inclosed with a paling fence, and over it was erected a wooden cross, on which his name was engraved. This was in token of his religion, "he being a Roman Catholic." But after the settlement of Burlington his remains were taken up and re-interred in the place selected for a common burying ground.

This trading establishment was a branch of the American Fur Company and had been under the superintendence of John W. Johnson, who was a native of Maryland. Johnson had acted in the capacity of an Indian agent, and took up with a Sac and Fox squaw, by whom he had three daughters. Johnson was fondly attached to his children, gave them a thorough education at a Catholic convent, and all three of the girls married highly respectable gentlemen. After leaving the Indian country, he settled in St. Louis, and in 1833 was elected Mayor of that city, which office he held for three years. He died somewhere about 1852, and left a large estate, about which there was a hard contested law suit. He had married a second wife and it was claimed that the three half-breed girls could not inherit his property because they were bastards, and not his legitimate heirs. But it was shown before the court that his marriage to the Indian squaw was in accordance with the Indian mode of celebrating marriages, and was decided by the court to be valid, and the girls were held to be his legitimate heirs, and got their share of his property.

In october of 1832, some twelve or fifteen persons crossed the Mississippi in canoes at the head of Big Island, and made a landing about two miles below Burlington, and took an excursion through the surrounding country, and laid claims for future settlement. They built for themselves cabins, and in February, 1833, they brought over their stock and commenced making fences and preparing the ground for cultivation. But to their great annoyance they were driven away from their claims by the "Government soldiers from Rock Island," and they recrossed the river and stopped "on Big Island, taking with them their implements of husbandry and their stock." All the labor which they had performed availed them nothing, for their cabins and fences were set on fire by the soldiers and burned up. But notwithstanding these molestations they resolved to hold on to the sites selected for their homes. They held a council and "agreed to strike their tents and went to work to build a flat boat," so that they could cross

over the river and improve their claims whenever they had an opportunity.

The first persons who settled within the limits of the city of Burlington, were Morton M. McCarver, and Simpson S. White, who moved there with their families previous to "the extinguishment of the Indian title, suffering all the privations and difficulties attending the settlement of a wilderness country, which were very great, and but a few of them."

These individuals have the honor of having made the first claims at Burlington, and also of having established the first ferry at this point, by which immigrants were enabled to cross the great Mississippi.

A short time after they had established their claims, they sold out one-third of their interest to A. Doolittle, who immediately went to improving his purchase, but did not become a citizen until the early part of 1834.

In the fall of 1833, (Doctor) William R. Ross came to Burlington with a valuable stock of goods, accompanied by his father, who was an old revolutionary soldier, and was one of the first settlers of Lexington, Kentucky. But the old man being worn down with toil and age, and not having the constitution to stand the exposures incident to the settlement of a new country, was attacked with the chills and fever, and died that fall, being the first of the immigrants who died in this part of the territory. Late in the same fall, Jeremiah Smith brought to the place a fine stock of goods and engaged in merchandising, but previous to that, he had taken up a claim about a mile and a half back from the river, and made some valuable improvements on it. These adventurous pioneers have erected for themselves a monument on the pages of history, which will out-last the iron pillar on the marble slab.

The original town of Burlington was drafted and surveyed by Benjamin Tucker and William R. Ross, in the months of November and December, 1833; A. Doolittle and Simpson S. White, being the proprietors, gave it its name. In 1837 the whole town was re-surveyed by Gilbert M. Harrison, under

the direction of the General Government, but it retains its original name.

Cupid was not slow in finding his way to Iowa; he was among the first immigrants, and he soon got up a little contest in love between William R. Ross and Matilda Maryan, who compromised the affair by agreeing to take each other for better or for worse during their natural lives. But this agreement did not end their difficulties, for they had not the officials on the west side of the river by whom the contract could be solemnized. To overcome this difficulty the parties with their friends crowded into a flat boat and paddled to the Illinois side of the river, procured from Monmouth, Illinois, a man possessed of legal authority, who in the flat boat, before their friends, pronounced them man and wife, which is presumed to have been the first marriage of immigrants in the territory after the Black Hawk purchase.

The town of Fort Madison derived its name from a fort which had once been built there, and known by that name. This fort was built in 1808, the building of which at that point, as has been before mentioned, was regarded by the Indians as a violation of the treaty of 1804, and gave them great dissatisfaction. And soon after it was erected, Black Hawk with a party of warriors undertook to destroy it, but failed; an account of which has been given in the sketch of the life of that distinguished chief.

After the failure of Black Hawk, the Indians undertook to accomplish by treachery what they had failed to do by force.

For this purpose, small parties frequently came to the fort under the guise of friendship, and a few of their number leaving all their arms without, would go within the stockade and engage in dancing for the amusement of the soldiers. Some of them evincing great friendship, and being well known, were admitted at any time without scruple. Among this number was the old shrewd chief, Quash-a-quama, who by his duplicity in a short time won the confidence of the officers. Thinking that he had got the officers off of their guard, he laid his plans for taking the fort.

One day several hundred Indians evincing their usual

friendship camped near by. The old chief and others paid their respects to the officers, and proposed to amuse them in the evening with grand dances before the principal gate. Preparations were made for the sports, and as soon as it was dark a large number of Indians in their dancing costumes appeared before the gate and commenced the amusements. About this time a young squaw, with whom one of the officers had played his amours, came into his quarters, apparently in the greatest distress. He asked the cause of her sadness, when she told him that the Indians under the pretence of a dance for the amusement of the soldiers, had taken this plan to avert the attention of the officers, and when they were not suspected of any hostile intentions, to attack and destroy the garrison.

Upon obtaining this information the commander immediately caused a six-pounder, loaded with grape-shot to be secretly brought to bear on the entrance to the stockade. A sentinel was placed at the gate with the strictest orders to not let more than one person at a time enter, and if more attempted, at once to bar the gate. Quash-a-quama and a number of the braves were soon within the stockade, while the dancing went on with increasing interest without. At length the dancers in one of their turns all made a rush for the gate. At this critical moment the Captain, who had carefully watch their movements, caused the cannon to be unmasked, which was presented to the full view of the Indians with a soldier standing with a fuse in his hand ready to touch it off at command.

As soon as the cannon was unmasked, the Captain called the attention of the old chief to his perilous condition, and at the same time charged him with treachery. When the Indians saw their danger, they retreated more hastily than they had advanced. The old chief was fortunate enough to make his escape, but several of the braves were captured, and about their persons were found their implements of war concealed. They confessed to the plot and expected to suffer the penalty of death for their rash act, but after a short imprisonment, the commander of the post, first admonishing them, that if another like attempt was made, they would receive the severest punishment, set them at liberty.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY IRVING A. KECK.

[Continued from page 90.]

TOWNS.

Washington County has had an abundance of towns of all sorts and sizes, kinds and characters. We give below a brief history of each, taking them in their order:

1837. Astoria, the first county seat. No record was ever made of the plat, and we are unable to learn but little of its history. It was situated near and south of Ainsworth. We can learn of but one house ever being erected in it, and that was a log Court House which was soon afterward abandoned.

1839. Washington, the present county seat and the business center of the county, is now a city of the second class. The original plat was surveyed on the 17th of July, 1839. Eighteen additions have been made to the town, including the dividing of out-lots. The city is somewhat irregular in its survey, owing to the number of additions; it is longest from east to west; the blocks are generally uniform in size, and the streets regularly laid out, crossing each other at right angles. On the 1st of July, 1839, the commissioners directed the clerk to advertise a sale of lots on Monday, August 19th, to continue two days, if necessary, upon the following conditions: one-eighth cash in hand, the balance in three equal payments, in six, twelve and eighteen months. The county commissioners first placed an estimate upon each and every lot offered for sale, which should be considered the bid of the county. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, upon the conditions before mentioned, the commissioners giving a deed of general warranty. Twenty-four lots were sold, at an average price of a fraction less than \$38.15.

On the 6th of April, 1840, the commissioners authorized the clerk to sell lots in Washington at private sale, upon the following conditions: that the purchaser shall erect and establish a good and substantial frame of a house not less than sixteen feet square.

Another sale of lots was ordered on the 16th of June, 1840. At this sale twenty-eight lots were sold at an average price of \$30.75 each. The first lot sold for \$54, and is the lot on the south-west corner of the square, now occupied by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, P. Wideman, Corbin & Hott, Wilson & Wallace, McFarland & Marbourg, and J. S. Morris & Co. The second lot sold was the one just north of the First National Bank, and occupied by the wooden range. The next one sold is the one now occupied by the large brick block on the west side of the square. The next lot sold, and the one which brought the highest price, \$72, was the one now occupied by the Bryson House.

On the 4th of April, 1843, the commissioners ordered that the Methodist Episcopal Church have lots five and six, block sixteen, sold for the sum of \$30, upon the usual terms. This is the lot just west of the 1st United Presbyterian Church.

From 1843 to 1852, Washington jogs along in a quiet monotonous way, with but little to disturb it or its inhabitants.

In 1855 the town attempted again to incorporate, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, A. J. Disney; Recorder, J. M. Ferguson; Marshal, John H. Bacon; Councilmen, 1st ward, Norman Chipman, Joseph Keck; 2d ward, Hiram Wallingford and W. Perry Organ. This incorporation was, however, imperfect, and was abandoned.

The legislature of 1857, passed an act incorporating the city of Washington. The following officers were elected under this charter: Mayor, S. P. Young; Recorder, A. R. Wickersham; Treasurer, S. M. Cox; Assessor, Jonathan H. Wilson; Marshal, James R. Easton; Councilmen, 1st ward, Andrew Kendall, Enoch Ross and M. C. Kilgore; 2d ward, Richard H. Marsh, George C. Anderson and W. Perry Organ; but all this came to naught, as it was decided by the District Court that the charter was null and void. The decision was rendered in the trial of a liquor case being appealed to the Supreme Court; the decision was there affirmed, the notice for election being held as insufficient and illegal. On the 17th of September, 1858, measures were again taken

toward incorporating the town of Washington under the law of the State for incorporating towns and cities. The limits were to be one and a half miles square, taking as a center the center of the original town plat. This project was strongly opposed by many of the citizens, and resulted in a failure as before. In the winter of 1863-4, another effort was made to incorporate the city, which, after due time resulted favorably, and on the 29th of September, 1864, one Mayor, one Recorder, and five Trustees were elected, to wit: Mayor, Ralph Dewey; Recorder, L. F. Sherman; Trustees, A. W. Chilcote, V. W. Andrus, James Dawson, Joseph R. Lewis and Wm. Wilson, jr. We are still working under this charter, with a Mayor, Treasurer and eight Councilmen.

Brighton was platted April 30, 1840, by Orson O. Kinsman and Thompson Dray, and an addition made 17th October, 1848, by Guilbert W. Tuel, Israel H. Friend and Chas. Burnham. Brighton is situated in the township of the same name, in the south-west part of the county, and for several years after it was laid out enjoyed the reputation of being the most important town of the county. The business carried on here at one time was quite extensive. In addition to its regular trade, they had two or three packing houses where pork was prepared for market, and then wagoned to Burlington on the Mississippi River, a distance of nearly fifty miles. It is now, however, more modest in its pretensions. In the neighborhood is a tannery and wool-carding establishment, both of which do a good business. Near the town, on Skunk River, is a large flouring mill, which does a large business. Just above the mill is an iron bridge, just put up in the summer of 1867, which is a very substantial structure, and will, in all probability, accommodate all the travel for a great many years. Brighton has one of the best school-houses in the county. It was once noted for having seven churches and no school-house.

November 20, 1840, Richmond was laid out by Thomas B. Dawson; May 20, 1856, an addition by the same party; June 7, 1856, an addition by John Bull. Richmond is in the

northern part of the county, in English River township; it has perhaps eight or ten stores and groceries, with the usual number of mechanics. It is surrounded by a great number of Germans and Bohemians, the greater portion of whom are Catholics. They have just completed a fine church.

March 25, 1841, Winchester was platted by Jacob E. Gale. This town is among the things that were. May 5, 1841, Sandy Hook, by Jesse Hiatt and Thomas J. Gordon. This town was situated about two miles north-east of Brighton, on or near a peculiar sand ridge. The way in which the town got its name was as follows: The founders being great admirers of Martin Van Buren, decided to name it for the place of his residence, viz: Kinderhook, but could only remember the hook of the name; when some one said it was Sandy Hook, and it has ever since gone by that name.

August 23, 1841, Joseph Neil, Robert Neil, John W. Neil and David Patterson laid out the town of Crawfordsville, which is situated in the south-east corner of the county. It is the center of a flourishing farming community, and does a neat little trade with the surrounding country.

August 16, 1845, Sheffield, by Nathaniel McClure. This is now abandoned.

July 1, 1846, Paris by Eleazar Kinkade. It improves slowly.

March 17, 1848, Wassonville, by Wasson and Watters; August 4, 1848, an addition by James Wasson; February 16, 1850, an addition by James Watters. This is now almost overshadowed by Dayton, only three quarters of a mile distant, which has a very decided advantage over it in location.

October 24, 1854. Dayton was laid out by Lewis Longwell, and is now a place of perhaps two hundred inhabitants. November 5, 1857, an addition by Wesley B. Bolding; October 18, 1858, another by the same, and April, 1855, Lexington by M. D. Story; June 29, 1855, Harrisburg, by Nathan W. Burris; July 7, 1856, Yatton, by John F. Van Dyke and Nathaniel McClure; April 20, 1857, Eureka, by Jacob Z. Bowman; October 11, 1858, Ainsworth, by D. H. Ainsworth.

Thus it appears that sixteen towns have been platted and all on record, but one. Of these, but three, Washington, Brighton and Richmond, as yet contain populations of any moment. All these are, however, overshadowed by Washington, the county-seat. The towns of Winchester, Sandy Hook, Sheffield, Wassonville, Harrisburg, Lexington and Eureka, have either been totally abandoned or have but from three to five buildings each. Crawfordsville, Paris and Dayton aspire to the dignity of towns, and have sufficient improvements to entitle them to rank as such.

Harrisburg was one of the air castles of its founder, Mr. Burris, who also laid out a large town on the Mississippi River, in Louisa County, which he called Burris City. At Harrisburg, which is situated in the middle of a large prairie, void of any natural advantages for a town, except it be room, covering one hundred and sixty acres of land, nearly all of which is common, Mr. Burris attempted to erect a large stone seminary and steam grist mill—the first reaching the second story windows, and the latter having the walls completed, and perhaps the roof. In this condition they now stand, save what of the material has been taken by those living near and put to other uses.

Ainsworth is the first station east of Washington on the railroad. It is a thriving town, and with its railroad facilities bids fair to build up quite a trade.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad projected through this county, was the celebrated "Ram's Horn" of early days, which became the laughing-stock of the State, owing to its attempt to perform an impossibility. That this was true, we need but state that this company sought to connect every county-seat then in the State by rail, if not all prospective seats of justice, as well as every farmer's barn. The next railroad projected through the county was the Iowa Western Railroad, which began at Muscatine and ran through this county, near its northern boundary. This was in 1851, but nothing ever came of it.

The next was the Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte Valley Air Line road, connecting Burris City, at the mouth of the Iowa River, with the towns west of it, including Wapello, Crawfordsville and Washington. The company did some work in this county, but soon died out, and within a year or two has been revived as the American Central, and, if latest reports are true, has again gone under, having been swallowed in Illinois by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. About the same time the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company was organized, and after some severe struggles succeeded in building its road as far as Washington. This is the road in which the county took stock and gave its bonds, which we afterwards repudiated, and which are now being ground through the courts with a fair prospect of us having to pay them at last. The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad was finally completed to Washington, and that was made the occasion of a celebration and festival. On Saturday, August 14, 1858, a large number of the citizens met to take steps to celebrate the opening of the road to Washington. They appointed an executive committee of thirteen to make the necessary arrangements for a free dinner to all invited guests. The committee was as follows: N. Chipman, chairman, Jas. Dawson, A. W. Chilcote, J. W. Wilson, J. J. Higgins, Chas. Foster, J. R. Lewis, A. T. Burris, E. H. Ludington, Thos. Blanchard, John Bryson, W. B. Carruthers and J. S. Beatty. On the Monday following (August 16th), the executive committee met and adopted the following programme: The dinner to be given on Wednesday the 1st of September, 1858. Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Phelps and Miss Mattie Dawson were appointed to select twenty-five other ladies, the whole number to act as a committee of thirty to set tables, superintend the provision of cakes, jellies, pastry, &c. Joseph McKee, Ozro Phelps and S. P. Young were appointed to devise a plan for shading the public square. One thousand tickets of invitation were issued to the various neighboring towns.

The day at last arrived; the sun arose bright and beauti-

ful, with only a few clouds skirting the horizon. At an early hour the crowds came pouring into town. At half-past eleven the crowd proceeded to about where the depot now stands, to receive the guests from Muscatine, Iowa City, Davenport and the East, who were to arrive on an excursion train. At a quarter past twelve a train of thirteen passenger cars came in, drawn by the splendid locomotive "Washington," gaily decorated. The guests were received by Hon. Samuel A. Russell, of Crawfordsville, with a few happy remarks, which were responded to in a like manner by Hon. A. O. Patterson, of Muscatine. Led by music and military, the crowd proceeded to the public square, where they partook of the bountiful repast spread for them. After dinner the Hon. Charles Foster, president of the day, called the company to order, when toasts were read and responses made as follows:

1st. Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company: Its officers and contractors, their skill, energy and perseverance, elicit our admiration, deserve and receive our warmest acknowledgments. Our celebration to-day commemorates their triumph and exhibits our gratification.

Responded to by Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport.

2d. The Atlantic telegraph—a chain of intelligence uniting the two hemispheres, may it ever bear glad tidings of great joy, peace on earth and good will to men. Let us to-day unite with the cities of the old world and the new in commemoration of the triumph of human genius.

Responded to by the Rev. (since Hon.) J. B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek.

3d. Chicago, Queen City of the West, she grasps us with an iron hand but not to oppress us. May our new link prove a mutual blessing.

Responded to by Mr. Bross, of the Chicago Tribune, since Lieut. Governor of Illinois.

4th. Davenport—may our union, this day consummated, result in intimacy, and may our intimate relations prove the source of common prosperity.

Responded to by Hon. J. Thorington, of Davenport.

5th. Muscatine, bound to us by bonds of iron and of friendship, the passing of trains may weaken one, the passing of time but strengthen the other.

Responded to by J. Scott Richman, of Muscatine.

6th. Oskaloosa, our finest inland town, may she not have long to "wait for the wagon."

Responded to by J. R. Needham, of Oskaloosa.

7th. Sigourney, young, enterprising and progressive, she has our best wishes for future prosperity.

Responded to by R. S. Leak, of Sigourney.

8th. Newspaper Press.—Its freedom and independence, the necessity and the result of a republican government.

Responded to by Mr. Sanders, of the Davenport Gazette.

9th. Columbus City—a pleasant neighbor, may we always live in peace.

Hon. Francis Springer was called for, but was not in hearing.

10. Burlington, though opening a channel of trade in another direction, we shall remember with pleasure our former commercial relations with her citizens.

Fitz Henry Warren was called for, but was not in hearing.

11th. Iowa City, a capital town, 'twas our pleasure and pride to acknowledge her rule till we reached our majority, and though ceasing to rank among her tribute towns, we still leave her a switch to maintain her authority.

Responded to by Dr. Jesse Bowen, of Iowa City.

12th. Fairfield.—It is no discredit in a close race to come out a little behind.

Responded to by Charles Negus, of Fairfield.

13th. Rock Island, may the bridge that spans the Father of Waters long remain a bond of union between two States. What man's skill and energy have joined, let no courts put asunder.

Responded to by Mr. Mixer, of Rock Island.

14. The Ladies. Honor and love to our mothers, sisters and sweethearts, wives and daughters, kind and good.

Responded to by Judge Thayer, of Muscatine.

15th. Richland, our next door neighbor on the west, we extend the hand of good feeling and fellowship, may prosperity attend her.

To this there seems to have been no response.

We have given the toasts in full, as being the best index to be had of popular feeling at the time. At the conclusion of the toasts Judge Meuson, of Muscatine, on behalf of the citizens of that place, tendered to the citizens of Washington County an invitation to visit them and partake of their hospitality. Saturday, September 4, 1858, was fixed as the time. On which occasion about twelve hundred citizens of this county were present, and everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously. On their return, coming up the grade just this side of Ainsworth, some one maliciously inclined had soaped the track for about half a mile. The train came very near sticking, but with the assistance of the passengers throwing sand on the track, finally managed to get over in safety. The town was known for several years afterward as Soaptown. On the occasion of the celebration at this place, (Washington) a procession from Dutch-creek township, bearing a banner with the picture of a locomotive on it, and the inscription, "The Iron Horse shall not rest till he goes farther." Notwithstanding this motto the "Iron Horse" has rested here ever since, but the prospects now are that he will move on in the spring of 1869, either via Richland to Ottumwa, or via Sigourney.

The Iowa Northern Central Railroad now in process of construction, completes the list of railroads. This road is about three-fourths graded through the county, and is designed to connect at Keokuk with roads running south, and thus giving us the benefit of a southern market.

MILITARY.

The military history of Washington County is not only a good one, but a proud and noble record. Among the enviable records of valor, Iowa stands unrivaled by her sister States, and the part which Washington County takes in making the record, is indeed a bright page. The first military

exploit of which we can learn anything, occurred in the year 1842, and was not so brilliant an achievement as it might have been, nor so sanguinary as was possible, and yet considerable daring and bravery was displayed.

In that year the Indians owned and occupied a portion of the north-west corner of the county, and were encamped at or near Wassonville. A Doct. Lee came down to Washington displaying much feeling and anxiety concerning a white woman, which he alleged, the Indians held as a prisoner, and who desired to leave them, but the Indians would not let her. The Indians were the Sacs and Foxes. Lee so worked upon the sympathies of the people of the town, that a company of about thirty men, pretty well armed, went up to Wassonville, some on horses and some in wagons. These commodities being very scarce in those days, every available horse and wagon was "pressed" into the service. Every preparation having been completed, the company started for the "seat of war," where they arrived without any incident, except that upon reaching English River, the enemy were perceived marching along in large numbers; whereat one of the valiant, Churchman by name, began to quake in the knees, and ere long deserted and fled homeward, reaching town the next day. Arriving at the camp of the Indians a council was held, and a parley had with the Indians. Some of the party were of the opinion that the woman was not a white woman at all, and others were of the opinion that she was white, and as a compromise it was agreed that the woman should be taken to one side entirely from the influence of the Indians and then left to choose which party she would go with; if she wished to go with the whites they would protect her, and if she wished to go with the Indians she should be left perfectly free to do so. This arrangement was carried into effect by an assault upon two of the Indian wigwams, one of which contained a quantity of arms belonging to the Indians, the other contained the white woman. When this assault was made, several of the Indians leveled their guns,

which were met promptly in the same manner by the whites. The woman was secured and taken to one side, where she was told that if she wished to go with the whites that they would protect her, but she chose to return to the Indians, and thus ended the first war in which Washington County took any active part. The only participants now residing in Washington are M. C. Kilgore, Jonathan H. Wilson, J. E. Malin and Joseph Keck. We cannot learn that any citizen of the county participated in the Missouri war under Gov. Lucas, and so far as can be ascertained but few were in the Mexican war.

On the 18th of August, 1858, a military company was organized in Washington, called the Washington Light Guards, with George W. Teas as Captain. This company under the Captaincy of Henry R. Cowles, was the first from the county to enter the army to suppress the rebellion of 1861, and to which the county furnished the following companies:

H, 2d, Co. H, 7th, Co. C, 8th, Co. E, 10th, Co. F, 11th, Co. I, 13th, Co. K, 13th, Co. I, 18th, Co. C, 19th, Co. A, 25th, Co. I, 25th, Co. E, 30th, Co. K, 30th, Co. B, 45th.

In the summer of 1864, everything that could go, went to the South English war, the particulars of which are still fresh in the minds of many.

GATHERINGS.

Under this head we propose to give such matters as are not of sufficient interest or importance to justify a more extended notice.

The United States Express Company established an office in Washington in November, 1857, D. McMichael being agent. He was succeeded by Norman Everson, he by M. C. Parker, and he by C. F. Chester, the present incumbent. In October or November 1866, the Merchants Union Express Company established an office in Washington, Wm. H. Jenkins, being appointed agent, who was succeeded by George Magee, who was agent until the company withdrew from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

On Monday, 12th of May, 1856, the corner stone of the

Episcopal Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Bishop Lee officiating, but the building was never completed.

Washington College was dedicated on the 23d day of March, 1858, and was blown down on the 31st of July, 1864, and has never been rebuilt.

In April 1859, a society of Natural History was organized for the county with the following officers: President, T. H. Dinsmore, Vice Presidents, N. Chipman and N. Everson, Secretary, J. G. Couden, Treasurer and keeper of the Cabinet, N. P. Chipman. This society held one or two meetings subsequent to its organization, but its efforts being unappreciated it soon died out.

Pottsville was the name of the first Post Office established in the county, which was located on the farm of David Goble, Sr., who was the postmaster; the office was named after Mr. John B. Potts, who was most active in securing its location. The first six months the mail was carried once a week from Wapello in the carrier's hat.

January 6, 1840, licenses were granted at ten dollars each to Nathan Baker, Nathaniel Prime, Benj. Edwards and John Lewis, to sell goods, wares and merchandise.

On the 6th of April, 1841, R. P. Lowe, since Governor of Iowa, was allowed by the County Commissioners \$150 for services as prosecuting attorney of said county.

April 12, 1848, Wm. Churchman was allowed \$48 for services as prosecuting attorney to date; Caleb S. Cleaves \$70 for collecting and disbursing \$1,749.88, as County Treasurer, and N. P. Cooper, \$122 salary as School Fund Commissioner, which would be considered rather poor pay these days.

William H. Rosseau, M. D. of Washington, is the oldest resident practising physician in the county, having located here in 1844.

Hon. George H. Williams, who was once judge of the District Court, and who passed sentence of death upon J. C. Herriman for the murder of Miller, is now one of the members of the United States Senate from Oregon.

The first store-room built in the county was erected by Milo

Holcomb, the first sheriff, near Van Doren's mill. The same log cabin is now used as a stable on the farm lately owned by J. S. Reeves, on the Mt. Pleasant road.

The first building erected on the town site of Washington, was on the lot formerly owned by Dr. Rosseau, and now the property of Mrs. John Quinn, south of the square, being the south-east corner of Iowa and Jefferson streets.

In May, 1843, a storm passed over the town which unroofed the greater portion of the buildings then erected; also another storm, Thursday, May 13, 1858, did considerable damage, unroofing a portion of the old brick school-house.

The first board of supervisors held their first session in the Court House on Monday, January, 7, 1861.

On the 1st day of June, 1855, Hon. Norman Everson opened an Exchange and Deposit Bank in the little one story brick building which was removed to be replaced by his large three story brick block. He continued to "run" until the Branch of the State Bank was established. In March, 1857, Shaw, Rigdon & Co., established a similar bank called the Washington Deposit Bank, which occupied the frame building on the north-east corner of the square, just north of the drug store of J. S. Adair. The building then stood where the First National Bank now stands. These parties were succeeded in 1858 by Wm. H. Jenkins & Co., who continued business until the opening of the Branch Bank. This firm was composed of Wm. H. Jenkins, Antis H. Patterson, and Hiram Scofield.

On the 29th of July, 1858, notice was given as provided by law, that books would be opened for the subscription of stock to a Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, at the office of W. H. Jenkins & Co. on the 19th day of August, 1858. This application to the bank commissioners failed, but a subsequent trial proved successful, and on the 15th of March, 1859, books were again opened for the subscription of stock. This bank was merged into the First National in 1865, with the same stockholders and officers. Of the original stockholders but four remain, viz: Calvin Craven, Joseph Keck, James

Dawson and George Brokaw. The bank was organized by the election of Joseph A. Green, President, Geo. C. Stone, Cashier, and a board of five Directors.

Business was first commenced on the 19th of April, 1859. In the meantime Howard M. Holden had been elected Cashier, which office he held until February, 1861, when W. H. Hubbard succeeded him in that office, which he retained until February 1862, when Mr. Holden returned and held until the close of the bank's existence.

In August, 1861, Mr. Green was succeeded in the presidency of the bank by Joseph Keck, who held the position until the bank "wound up." This was succeeded by the First National Bank, with the same officers and stockholders as in the "Branch." It was organized in April, 1864, but did not do a general business until 1st of May, 1865.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. Holden was succeeded in the cashiership by S. G. Owen, who was succeeded the same spring by S. Farnsworth, who held until June, 1868, when he was succeeded by H. S. Clarke, who now retains the position. The presidency of the bank has been held by Joseph Keck from its organization until the present time.

Green, Richards & Co. commenced business October 1, 1866. This firm was composed of A. T. Green, J. R. Richards and L. C. Richards. This firm was succeeded by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, organized July 1, 1867, under the general corporation act of the State; its officers are as follows: J. A. Henderson, President, J. R. Richards, Vice President, S. G. Owen, Cashier, L. C. Richards, Assistant Cashier.

The Home Insurance Company was organized in July, 1867, and has its office with the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; its officers are, Jonathan H. Wilson, President, John Bryson, Vice President, C. H. Wilson, Secretary, S. G. Owen, Treasurer.

The first religious services held in the county were by the Rev. George Vincent. The first organization of a church was that of the Associate Presbyterian, whose house of wor-

ship is now owned and occupied by the Rev. F. A. Shearer as a residence. The third society was that of the Old School Presbyterian, which was organized by Rev. L. G. Bell in 1842, with some twelve members. The church has had the services of the following, as pastors, in the order in which they come; the first is Rev. L. G. Bell, then Revs. Thomas H. Dinsmore, Robert Dinsmore (who died in 1853), then again, Thomas H. Dinsmore, — Paterfield, D. R. Colmery. Rev. F. A. Shearer was installed in April, 1863, since which time he has been their pastor. The second church organized, was the Methodist Episcopal, which was done on the 20th of October, 1839, at the house of Wm. L. Harvey, one mile south-west of Washington on the farm now owned by the heirs of Dr. G. Stewart. It numbered about fifteen members. Its pastors were as follows, in the order in which they are named: J. L. Kirkpatrick, John Hayden, M. Reed, Rev. Roberts, acting as assistant during the last year; D. B. Nichols, E. W. Twining, acting assistant, T. Case, in 1847. Mr. Case was assisted by David Crawford in 1848. The society built the church since used as a school-house on Green street, between Jefferson and Washington. This house was dedicated by Rev. H. W. Reed, presiding elder. In the fall of this year, Rev. E. W. Twining was appointed to this work, succeeded in 1850 by G. H. Jennison, followed by Wm. Butt, G. W. Teas, and J. B. Hardy. During his ministration the present house of worship was built, being completed in 1857, and dedicated the 28th of June in that year, by Rev. L. W. Berry, D. D. Rev. Teas was succeeded by W. Dennett, John Harris, J. H. Lucas, B. Mark, H. W. Thomas, J. H. Powers, M. Miller, F. W. Evans and Wm. Reinick, who is their pastor at this time (December, 1868).

The Iowa annual conference held its session in this church in 1862, Bishop Baker, presiding. In the spring of 1849, a Sabbath-school was organized in connection with this church, with about twenty scholars and four teachers. R. H. Marsh was superintendent.

This is about all of the church history we can glean. There

are at this time two United Presbyterian Churches, a Methodist Episcopal, O. S. Presbyterian, Associate Presbyterian or Seceder, United Brethren, Congregationalist, Baptist, African Methodist, and Catholic.

The first company left for the war to suppress the rebellion the 23d of May, 1861.

Joseph Adams soon after the location of the town of Washington, built the first house and moved his family there. Henry Starry and brother, John Dougherty, Almon Moore, H. A. and George H. Stone and Thomas Baker, came soon afterwards. Joseph Adams has the honor of furnishing the first white male child. Henry Clay Adams and Margaret Adams were the first white children born in the town. Who was the first child born in the county we have been unable to learn. A Mr. Connor was the first person buried in the cemetery at Washington. One Reed brought the first buggy to the county; it used to be used for every extra occasion of any kind; if a man was going to be married he must first find if he could obtain Reed's buggy. Milo Holcomb built the first store-room in the county, near Van Doren's mill; also the first saw-mill on the site of Van Doren's mill. The first grist-mill was built on the present site of the Brighton mills. The first woolen factory was just across the river from the Brighton mills. An attempt was made to organize an Old Settlers' Association in the winter of 1866, but failed. We should be glad if something of the kind could be done. Mrs. E. M. Lewis has been in the same business the longest of any one now in Washington, she having come here about fourteen years ago.

OFFICERS.

County Commissioners: Joseph Neil, Joseph B. Davis, Simon P. Teeple, Richard Moore, Morgan Hart, David Bunker, James Dawson, John Wasson, John Hendee, N. P. Cooper, James Watters, Nathan Harner, Samuel Culbertson, Amos Hart, Michael Hayers, John B. Webster, William Robinson.

Clerk of County Commissioners, 1838, Thomas Baker; 1846, Richard H. Morse; 1842, Wm. Churchman; 1847, Clark Alexander; 1849, J. L. L. Terry.

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

George R. Stover, Thompson McElroy, Robert Kinkade, Albert Allen, Ralph Dewey, Christopher T. Jones.

SHERIFFS.

Milo Holcomb, Hiram A. Stone, Jonathan H. Wilson, Joseph B. Davis, Wm. P. Organ, Hiram Wallingford, James R. Easton, Samuel E. Hawthorne, A. Bunker.

RECORDERS.

Almon Moore, George Brokaw, John Hendee, W. R. Jeffrey, Wm. Rowan.

TREASURERS.

Liston A. Houston, Nathan Baker, Jonathan H. Wilson, Caleb S. Cleaves, Wm. H. Jenkins, Samuel M. Cox, Samuel G. Owen, R. Glasgow.

SURVEYORS.

John Jackson, J. B. Davis, Daniel McFarland, Macus Hull, Daniel Coryell, J. M. Houston, James H. Sayers, Enoch Ross, J. M. Paulk.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Nathan Baker, Samuel Culbertson, George H. Stone, Caleb B. Campbell, Richard H. Morse.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

N. P. Cooper, Caleb S. Cleaves, Norman Chipman, Wm. H. Jenkins, Theodore E. Cowles.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

David L. Parker, Antis H. Patterson, Joseph R. Lewis.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Enoch Ross, John T. Burriss, Joseph R. Lewis, ex-officio, S. P. Young, J. F. Brown, Samuel Bigger.

CORONERS.

Joseph Crill, Reuben Hiatt. From here to 1851 we find no

record. Then follows: Richard H. Marsh, Wesley B. Bolding, A. J. Disney, R. H. Marsh, S. M. Pollock, W. B. Carruthers, R. W. McElroy.

Boards of Supervisors we do not give, as they are of more recent date.

Drainage Commissioners: But two have ever been elected, John Watters in 1853, and Andrew Kendall in 1861. The office is now vacant.

In the Legislature of the State, Washington County figures as follows: Enoch Ross was the only member of the Territorial Legislature.

Senators—Norman Everson, Chas. Foster, Wm. B. Lewis, John F. McJunkin and G. G. Bennett.

Representatives—Thomas Baker, Nathan Baker, David Bunker, Stewart Goodsell. From 1846 to 1850 we can obtain no names. David Bunker, Horace H. Wilson.

5th General Assembly, Samuel A Russell, James N. Young.

6th " " J. P. Moore, W. B. Lewis.

7th " " Samuel E. Rankin.

8th " " M. Morehead, R. Galsgow.

9th " " John W. Quinn, T. H. Stanton.

10th " " Nathan Littler, S. A. Russell.

11th " " H. M. Holden, G. G. Bennett.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1st Convention, 1844—Wm. R. Harrison, Caleb B. Campbell, Enoch Ross.

2d Convention, 1846—Stewart Goodsell.

3d Convention, 1857—David Bunker.

MASONIC.

There are in the county five lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. These are located in the towns of Washington, Crawfordsville, Brighton, Richmond and Dayton.

The first lodge is Washington Lodge, No. 26, chartered 3d of June, 1851.

The second lodge is Crawfordsville Lodge, No. 45, chartered 8th of June, 1854.

The third lodge is Brighton Lodge, No. 64, chartered 6th of June, 1855.

The fourth lodge is Richmond Lodge, No. 96, chartered 4th of June, 1857.

The fifth lodge is Dayton Lodge, No. 149, chartered 6th of June, 1860.

There is but one Chapter in the County, that is at Washington, and known as Cyrus Chapter No. 13, chartered 1st of June, 1856.

There is but one Council, located as above, and chartered 3d of June, 1857. Of the Grand officers of the State this county has furnished seven, as follows:

G. W. Teas, D. G. M. in 1855; L. B. Fleak, D. G. M. in 1857; N. Chipman, G. I. W. in 1853; L. B. Fleak, G. T. in 1853; W. Tribelcock, M. D. G. T. in 1856 and 1859; G. W. Teas, G. H. P. in 1859.

There is a lodge of Odd Fellows, but the date of their organization we have not learned. Also a lodge of Good Templars, organized in 1866 or 1867. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance, organized in 1855. We had a brass band, organized in about 1853 or 1854, which died out, and another one was organized in 1865, which bids fair to go as its predecessor went.

We give below the assessment of 1843, four years after the organization of the county:

No. of polls, 1,115. No. of acres of land, 44,674; value of land, \$148,791.50. No. of town lots, 276; value, \$16,234. Value of personal property, \$155,251. Total valuation, \$320,276.50. Territorial tax, \$80.06. Poll tax, \$557.50. Property tax, \$1,521.31. Total taxes, \$2,158.87.

We have not the valuation for 1868, but the taxes foot up as follows: State, 11,731.96; city (Washington), \$3,004.59; county, \$18,401.73; school, \$4,693.45; teachers' fund, \$23,617.12; school house fund, \$18,762.16; contingent, \$9,507.84; bridge fund, \$4,593.44—total tax, \$94,412.28, or almost 44 times the amount they were 25 years ago. The valuation of 1860 was \$4,118,872. With these statistics showing the enormous growth of the county within the last twenty-five years, we bring our brief sketch to a close.

PETER JUSTICE.

A CHAPTER FROM THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF CEDAR COUNTY,
IOWA.

BY WM. H. TUTHILL.

One of the noted personages, among the early settlers of Cedar county, was a hard working and honest, but somewhat eccentric blacksmith from the interior of Pennsylvania, whose untiring industry and mechanical skill gave him a standing and popularity, which increasing in due proportion with the population of the county, soon placed him in prosperous circumstances, and eventually gained him a handsome competence.

Thus Peter Dilts became one of the magnates of "Old Cedar," and many amusing stories are told of his peculiarities, and of *striking* incidents in his career; for possessing remarkable fluency of speech, a sprinkling of native humor, and a goodly portion of hard *horse* sense, together with a natural pugnacity, as well as obstinacy of disposition, the combination of these qualities often placed him in collision with an opponent, sometimes ending in a protracted law suit (the celebrated whip-lash case was an instance), and at other times decided by "wager of battle," in which, as our hero had the thews and sinews of a hyperborean bear, the result was generally in favor of the *schmidt shop*.

Now, as Peter came from Pennsylvania, in the days when Democracy held dominion in the Keystone State, it may be readily inferred that he was of that political school, and as a matter of course became one of the leaders of the party in his own township, where in due course of time he was elected to the high and important office of Justice of the Peace, in which position some of his doings and decisions are often referred to as partaking more of the spirit of equity than the time-honored principles of law.

One of these somewhat ludicrous "doings" obtained for him the cognomen of Peter Justice, by which he was known for a number of years. The facts and circumstances

are given in the following "Report of a legal decision," which it may be well to observe, will not be found in any of the learned reports of the decisions of the early courts of Iowa, compiled by Bradford, Morris, Greene or Penn Clarke, but, as "Old Red Hastings" would say, is a MS. copy of a leading case, decided by one of the great luminaries of the bench:

JOSEPH DENSON	}	Judgment against defendant.
<i>vs.</i>		
SAMUEL BOYLES.		

TRANSCRIPT FROM THE DOCKET OF PETER DILTS, J. P.

In this case Samuel Long jr. was garnisheed as owing the defendant the sum of thirty dollars for services in carrying the mail from Fulton City to Tipton, for a period of three months, by virtue of a contract.

The cause came on to be heard on motion of O. C. WARD for the plaintiff, that judgment against the garnishee be entered up for the amount admitted to be due from him to the defendant.

BOYLES *pro se*. objected, on the ground that under the statute no one can be garnisheed for a debt due another, where the indebtedness is for daily labor, and in this case he insisted that the carrying the mail was labor, and excessively hard labor, too, considering that it was performed on the hard trotting, spavined and wind-broken horse purchased of the plaintiff. That it was also *daily labor* within the meaning of the statute, and sufficiently clear by a reference to "Cobb's Walker," where *daily labor* is defined as *work done in the day time*.

WARD, for the plaintiff, resisted the discharge, claiming that the contract was indivisible, it being for three months at a specified price for the whole time, and that the court will not intend it to be daily labor.

BY THE COURT. It is one of the time-honored principles of legal jurisprudence that "the greater contains the less," it will therefore be judicially noticed that months contain days, and there can be no doubt that carrying the mail on horseback

is *daily labor*, even although the carrier should occasionally ride during a portion of the night, as the *night* part could be struck out as surplussage. The garnsihee will therefore be discharged, and judgment entered up against the plaintiff for costs.

WARD, for plaintiff, then moved in arrest of judgment, that he had just discovered a material error in the proceedings, to-wit: that the transcript of the original suit on which the garnishment is predicated is signed *Peter Justice*, which he contended was not a sufficient authentication; for although had it been signed *Peter Dilts, Esq.* or *Dilts, Justice of the Peace*, it might possibly be considered good, yet *Peter*, simply, is not sufficient, and the addition of the word *Justice* will not aid.

PER CURIAM. There is evidently a diminution of record: It is clear that from the signature of *Peter* simple, Diets cannot be intended: the word *Justice* being merely *descriptis persona*, relating to *Peter* does not even by implication refer to *Dilts*. Judgment will therefore be arrested, and a rule granted on the Justice to perfect the transcript.

NOTE. At the next term the transcript was amended by the addition thereto of the following certificate:

State of Iowa, Cedar County, ss.

I do hereby certify, that by mistake in the signing of the above certificate, *Dilts* was left out, between the *Peter* and the *Justice*.

(Signed:)

PETER DILTS,
Justice of the Peace.

Judgment was thereupon reinstated, and the garnishment vacated.

HISTORY OF MAHASKA COUNTY.

BY CAPT. W. A. HUNTER, OF OSKALOOSA HERALD.

[Continued from page 48.]

SCHOOLS.

It will be remembered that we closed up the last chapter in this history by speaking of the schools of the city of Oskaloosa. There is nothing else, perhaps, that so much interests

persons with families, who contemplate taking up their future residence in a city, town or country, as to know something of the intelligence and morality of that city, town or country; and the only tangible method such have of arriving at the truth in these matters, is by the number and character of the school houses, churches, christian associations, and kindred improvements the place contains.

That the reader, whether at home or abroad, may know something of the improvements in Oskaloosa, in regard to school houses, churches, christian associations and such like, we propose to speak of them in this connection. The city is the actual owner of two quite large and commodious school buildings, divided off into four rooms each. Each one of these rooms is capable of accommodating sixty or seventy scholars, making in the neighborhood of five hundred in all. Each one of these rooms now has a competent female teacher, who is doing a good work in the way of education. Aside from these we have a number of other schools. The high school—a branch of the public schools—has been held for three or four years past in the First Presbyterian Church, for the want of school house room. An arrangement has been effected by which this school will, by the first of May next, be transferred to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which building the School Board are now putting up an addition. The attendance at this school during the past winter, was from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pupils, under the tuition of two very competent male teachers. These constitute the public schools of the city, with the exception of a colored school continued through the winter months, and taught by a competent female teacher. The number in attendance in all of these schools during the past winter would approximate seven hundred scholars, taught by ten teachers.

This however, does not cover the entire school facilities of the city. Oskaloosa College, with its four or five Professors and over three hundred enrolled students, is an institution of which our people should feel proud. The college building is located at the west end of the city, and is truly a fine and

substantial structure. It is three stories high, built of brick, sufficiently capacious to accommodate from five hundred to one thousand students, is surrounded by a beautiful plat of ground, and is now in a flourishing and encouraging condition. A. F. Ross, is Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, a gentleman of long experience, a ripe scholar, and a Christian gentleman. The two Carpenters—G. T. and W. J. have been with the institution since its inception, and are worthy of the places they occupy.

Messrs. Hull & Kemble have been conducting a very popular select school in City Hall for some time past. Mr. Hull has been connected with this school for a number of years, and is deservedly very popular. We are not able to state the exact number of scholars that have been in attendance at this school, but will venture to say from sixty to one hundred. For a few months past, this school has been held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and as their time will expire sometime in the present month (April) we understand that Mr. Kemble contemplates putting up a building of his own. We are truly glad of this, as it will add another school building to those we already have.

The Friends, known as Quakers, have a yearly meeting house, on the north side of the city, one hundred feet long by fifty-two feet wide, two stories high. Although not built for school purposes, yet it is at present occupied for that purpose. The number of teachers or pupils connected with it we are not able to state; but from the large number of the Society in the neighborhood, we presume the school is large and ably taught.

This, we believe, is all of the schools and school buildings at present; but we are gratified in being able to say, that the people of the city voted a tax of ten mills on the dollar at their meeting in March last, which raised about ten thousand dollars per annum towards the erection of a large and commodious school building. The city, a year or two ago, secured a block—over an acre and a half—on the south side of the city, upon which it is expected a thirty thousand dollar

house will be erected within three years, capable of accommodating one thousand or more scholars. This is the way to do it. A town, city or country never can invest money more profitably than in the construction of commodious school houses. In a pecuniary sense, it is money better invested than in going into a banking business; as it is the largest kind of an advertisement for filling up town, city or country, and where the *people* are, there will be the wealth. This, however, is the very lowest stand-point from which we should attempt to look at the benefits of such an improvement. Ignorance is a curse to any place, and where schools are scarce ignorance *must*, of necessity, abound; and could we ascertain the cause of all the crime in the country, aside from the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, we would find it to exist in ignorance. We will hazard the assertion, that eight out of ten of all the convicts in our prisons, and of those who come to the gallows, are persons who are grossly ignorant—whose early training—intellectual—moral and religious—was sadly neglected. Is not this a fact? We think it cannot be successfully contradicted. This being true, is it not a most powerful argument for the erection of suitable school houses, the employment of good and competent teachers, and proper training of the youth? Does it not benefit the pockets of those who pay the taxes? It would be much easier, pecuniarily, to educate all the children, than to have one in four of them grow up dissipated and unworthy members of society. There is no doubt of this. Then is it not a good omen to see noble structures going up here and there over the country, having for their object the bettering of the intellectual, moral and religious condition of our children and youth? Every one is prepared to answer, yes!

CHURCHES.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa, Iowa.—This congregation was organized November 10, 1844, by Rev. B. B. Bonham. The organization at first consisted of twenty two members, six of whom, namely: W. McMurry, Robert W. Long, Silas M. Martin, Thomas P. Chapman, M.

L. Smith and W. B. Street, were elected ruling elders. Articles of incorporation were drawn up, signed and recorded. In 1846, the congregation erected, on lots previously purchased for that purpose, a house of worship—the first in Mahaska County. From its organization to 1849, the congregation was supplied with word and ordinances by different ministers; among whom was, Revs. J. M. Cameron and Jolly. In 1850, the minister and members of the congregation, except three men, and a few females, removed to California. From this time to 1857, the congregation merely held its existence; a part of this time the pulpit was supplied by the Revs. J. M. Berry, W. Laurence, J. Mathers and B. A. Smith; during most of the time, however, the church was occupied by the Methodists, Old and New School Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists. In this year (1857), Rev. J. R. Lawrence, at the call of the congregation, became pastor, and continued as such until the fall of 1866, when the congregation became vacant, and remained so until October 1867, when Rev. G. S. Adams became pastor, who still occupies that position. This congregation has suffered severe depletion at different times; in 1850, a number moving to California; at a subsequent period a congregation in the country was formed from its members; and when the great war for the Union came, many of her noble sons—loyal to their country, as well as to their God—filed into ranks and marched away, some of them never more to return, but with the honored dead of our land, they lie sleeping in their soldier graves in the sunny South. The congregation is now in a most prosperous condition, having had several accessions during the winter and spring. The Sabbath School is alive with interest, teachers and scholars seem to be working with a will. The future looks bright and promising.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized on the 21st day of February, 1845, by Rev. Salmon Cowles, and was named "The Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa." Jas. Conner was the first elder elected, which election occurred at the time of the organization. The following persons were

the organizing members : Jas. Conner, Rachael Conner, Jane Thompson, Wm. Bovell, S. B. Shelledy, Elizabeth Shelledy, Sarah A. Shelledy.

The following are the ministers, with the dates at which they commenced and left off serving the church. Rev. Salmon Cowles, commenced his labors Feb. 21, 1845, and served as a missionary until 1850. Rev. D. S. McComb commenced in 1850, and served one year as stated supply. Rev. G. M. Swan was installed pastor in 1852, and remained until 1854. Rev. Irwin Carson commenced in 1855, and served until 1858 or '59. Rev. W. M. Stryker commenced 1860, and remained until in 1861. Rev. H. A. Barclay was a supply for 1861. Rev. Silas Johnson commenced January 1, 1862, was installed in May, 1865, and left in May, 1867. Rev. D. H. Mitchell, the present pastor commenced August 1, 1867, was installed in November of the same year, and is now the pastor.

The following persons have been and now are elders : Jas. Conner, ordained Feb. 21, 1845, Jas. H. Bovell, July 3, 1847, Jas. M. Sweeney, December 20, 1850, Jas. A. Young and W. H. H. Rice, 1854, Francis Thompson, installed October 17, 1858, A. M. Rodgers and R. S. Crozier, the same year, J. B. Ayres, July 10, 1864, Henry Howard and Jas. S. Johnson at the same time, and W. A. Hunter, July 8, 1866; of these, R. S. Crozier died January 25, 1863, and J. B. Ayres, August 17, 1865. Dismissed, Jas. Conner, Jas. H. Bovell, Jas. M. Sweeney and W. H. H. Rice.

Seven of the members have died, and sixty-three have been dismissed. Present membership about one hundred and fifty. Number of baptisms since 1861, thirty-one.

On the 19th day of January, 1848, measures were taken for the organization of a Sabbath School, which was affected soon thereafter, and has been in successful operation ever since, now numbering about one hundred and thirty scholars.

Church of Christ (Disciples), in Oskaloosa, Iowa.—On March 25, 1846, H. H. Hendrix, acting Evangelist, the persons whose names are appended were organized under the

following bond: "Church Register" containing the names of the members of the Church of God in Christ, in Oskaloosa, Iowa, taking the Bible alone as its only rule of faith and practice, and bearing the name Christian in honor of the Founder of our Holy Religion: Jos. B. Royal, Louisa Royal, C. G. Owen, E. C. Owen, Matthew Edmundson, Margaret Edmundson, Robert McConnell, Nancy McConnell, Eliza A. McConnell, Robert Gaston and Catharine Gaston.

J. B. Royal was chosen Elder, and C. G. Owen and Matthew Edmundson, Deacons. At this time the church met for worship in the old court house, (now Mitch Wilson's store-room,) and sometimes in private families. The church, under the labors of H. H. Hendrix and others, steadily increased in numbers and influence. This increase was greatly aided by the labors of the lamented Aaron Chatterton, who located here in 1851, where he resided till 1858, when he removed to Fort Madison to take charge of the "Evangelist," with which he afterwards removed to Davenport, where he died greatly beloved, a few years since. The chapel was founded in 1853, and the first Sunday School organized in it in the following spring.

By the indefatigable labors of Elder Chatterton, seconded by the enterprising and liberal citizens of the community, Oskaloosa College, an institution destined to exert a great influence upon the future history of the church, was founded; and in the autumn of 1861 a school was opened in the building by G. T. Carpenter and W. J. Carpenter.

The ministerial labors, aside from much transient labor, have been chiefly performed, nearly in the order of numeration, by H. H. Hendrix, A. Chatterton, J. B. Noe, N. E. Corey, W. J. Carpenter, N. A. McConnell, G. T. Carpenter, John Crocker, and W. R. Cowley.

The following named persons have, at various times occupied the position of elders: J. B. Royal, Matthew Edmundson, Richard Parker, C. C. Trim, G. W. Hartman, O. Hull, J. B. Noe, J. A. Underwood, James Brown, P. P. Phillips, G. T. Carpenter, Joseph Loughridge. And the following have occu-

pied the office of deacon: C. G. Owen, M. Edmundson, J. Adkinson, William Roberts, J. B. Noe, Thos. Hellings and Henry Mattox.

The ministerial labor is at present performed by W. R. Cowley and G. T. Carpenter. The present elders are G. T. Carpenter and J. Loughridge. The present superintendent of the Sunday School, is M. P. Givens. Present membership of the church, exclusive of those about forming other organizations, about one hundred and fifty. Present attendance at Sunday School, one hundred and sixty. Volumes in Sunday School, six hundred.

Meetings.—Preaching on Lord's day at 10½, and 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday evenings.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa was organized June 17, 1849, with nine members, by Rev. J. C. Porter of the Second A. R. Presbytery of Ill., and was styled "The First Associate Reformed Church of Oskaloosa." This was before the union between the A. R. and the Associate Churches which resulted in the formation of the "United Presbyterian Church of North America,"—an event that took place May 26, 1858. It retained its former name until the fall of 1858 when by a unanimous vote it passed under the jurisdiction of the U. P. Church, and assumed its present name.

Poultney Loughridge and wife were the first members of the A. R. Church in Mahaska county. Jeremiah M. Dick, the eldest son of Rev. Mungo Dick, one of the primitive founders of Presbyterianism west of the mountains, was the first A. R. preacher that visited the county. He preached a number of times at the house of Mr. Loughridge. Rev. Jno. Gardner visited them afterwards, and also Rev. Lindsey of the Associate Church.

During the year 1851 Rev. R. A. Tee visited them, and after preaching a few Sabbaths, received and accepted a call, and thus became the first pastor of the congregation. Under his administration in 1853, they erected a neat and comfortable house of worship,—the second church building that was

erected in Oskaloosa,—the Cumberland Presbyterian being the first. Mr. Tee remained until 1854, when he demitted his charge, and the congregation was left vacant.

A call was subsequently made for Rev. Wm. Lorimer, but was not accepted. Rev. R. A. McAyael came amongst them by appointment of General Synod, the first of June 1856, He received and accepted a call in September of that year, and thus became pastor of the congregation. During all this time members were added to the church, so that the number when he accepted the call was seventy-three. Since that time two hundred have been added. Of these something over one hundred have disappeared—some by death, and others by removal to other portions of the country; one hundred and seventy still remain. Out of these two new organizations have recently been formed in the south-east portion of the county, so that there are now three U. P. congregations in the county. Some eighteen months ago, owing to their house of worship being too small, it was sold to the Society of Friends. Since that time the congregation have been worshipping in the City Hall.

They have secured lots, laid a foundation, and propose erecting a new house of worship next summer. During the last ten years, something over ten thousand dollars have been contributed for religious and charitable purposes.

One of its former members, Miss M. McKeown, is now in the city of Alexandria, Egypt, laboring as a Missionary amongst the Jews and Copts. Another, Rev. J. M. Baugh, is now a successful pastor in the city of Bloomington, Ill. Three more are now in course of preparation for the ministry.

Twelve—all noble men—fell in the late war,—sacrifices upon their country's altar. Thirty-five in all went into the service of the country. Twenty-three returned.

One member, residing in Texas at the breaking out of the war, was forced into the rebel army. He soon after escaped into Mexico, and thence through many difficulties and privations worked his way North. His wife and children remained in

Texas until the close of the war, when they returned home to meet husband and father after a separation of four years. It is worthy of record that this congregation suffered no troubles nor distractions in consequence of the war. It had long before been purged of all political corruption, and was a unit on the side of justice and right. Under the prophetic spirit of God's everlasting truth, the divine judgments were anticipated,—and when they came, it was found on God's side and, sheltered beneath his shadow.

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea: though the waters thereof roar, and be troubled, and the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacle of the most high. God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved. God shall help her right early. The heathen raged,—the kingdoms were moved; He uttered his voice, the earth melted. The Lord of hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge.—4th Psalm.

We have made several efforts to procure a full account of the introduction of Methodism in this portion of Iowa, and more particularly into Mahaska County, but have not been very successful.

It appears that the first class was organized in the now city of Okaloosa, by Rev. A. W. Johnson, the first preacher in the county, some time in the fall of 1844—the number not remembered by our informant.

In the fall of the same year, a small log cabin, for the purposes of a parsonage, was erected on the north end of the same lot now used for the same purpose. Mr. G. T. Phillips, who was one of the first residents of the place, and whose father owned all that portion of the present city east of the Oskaloosa and Spring Creek township line, including the property of W. T. Smith, Abijah Johnson, W. H. Seevers, W. A. Hunter, M. E. Cutts, and others, informs us, that he hauled, or assisted in hauling the logs and putting up this cabin parsonage, and that the building was so far completed as to make it tenantable about the commencement of the year 1845. He says that the minister, Mr. Johnson, with such other help as was at hand, finished the house so as to make

it as comfortable as a log building could be conveniently made, and when completed, the preacher felt as thankful and comfortable as men now do in a palace. Such are primitive times. The house consisted of a single room, which served as a study, parlor, kitchen, wash-room, bed-room, pantry, dining-room, and all the other uses to which houses are generally put. Useful as this edifice was, it would not serve the purposes of a church, so that the meetings of the members for several months were held at the house of Mrs. Phillips—mother of Mr. T. G. Phillips, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, Mrs. R. V. Tomlinson and Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, all of whom are now residents of this city and county.

As we have stated during the progress of this history, a Court House was erected in what is now the city, during the year 1845, and after its completion, the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians, who, as we have stated, had previous to this time organized a church in the place, used this house for religious services. They continued to use this house until 1853, when, according to our informant, they erected a house of worship of their own. The membership was at that time both small and pecuniarily weak, so that they could do but little towards the erection of their house. They first undertook to build a frame, got the materials all upon the ground, but could not raise means enough to put it up and finish it. It lay in this shape for two years, when they abandoned all idea of building a frame, and concluded to put up a brick. In the year 1853, they put up a brick house forty by sixty feet, on the very spot where the present church stands. This was done during the ministry of the Rev. G. W. Teas, and was considered a great acquisition, as it truly was. After using this house until the years 1857-8, and during the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Cowles, it was found to be too small to accommodate the congregation, when by a vote of the members it was determined not to tear down and build greater, but to enlarge the old house so as to make it accommodate more people. This was done, and the house thus made more spacious and comfortable. It remained thus until during the

ministry of the Rev. Wesley Dennett, perhaps in the year 1865, when another large addition was put to the house in the shape of a T. It is now much the largest, most commodious and comfortable church building in the city—capable, as we are informed, of accommodating comfortably about seven hundred persons. This last enlargement and improvement is owing, in a very great degree, to the energy and perseverance of Rev. W. Dennett. He raised, as we are told, over six thousand dollars for the purpose, and aided by his counsel and advice in a proper distribution of it, so as to make it do the largest amount of work. Mr. Dennett as a financier and gentleman of unbounded energy and work, is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any man who ever resided in Oskaloosa. He was, to all intents and purposes, an indefatigable worker; and did as much, if not more, than any other man the Methodist Episcopal Church ever had in the city in building up and adding members to the church.

The first sermon ever preached in Mahaska County was preached on Six Mile bottom, by a Methodist minister of the name of Lewis, and he afterwards continued his labors for about six months on the Muchekinoek Mission, in connection with other ministers. Rev. A. W. Johnson, of whom mention has already been made as the person who aided in the erection of the log parsonage in the city, preached, as an itinerant, on the Mission before named, for some time during the year 1843; in 1844 he preached on the Eddyville Mission; but did not, so far as we are able to learn, ever preach in Oskaloosa as a circuit or stationed minister after the organization proper, of the church, in this place. In the year 1845 the membership of this church numbered about two hundred and sixty, at which time Revs. Kirkpatrick and Rayner were the traveling preachers. In 1846 the membership increased to about 275, and Revs. Sherin and Harrison were preachers. In 1847 the membership was about 380, Jennison and Wright preachers. In 1848 the membership was about 400, Ansen Wright, preacher.

Oskaloosa became a station in 1851, Rev. J. B. Hardy, the

first stationed preacher, with a membership of 144. The successive preachers were Revs. Harris, Stewart, Slusser, Allender, Cowles, Waring, Teter, Dennet and Corkhill. Dr. Corkhill is the present pastor, and has been here since the last Conference, and is very acceptable indeed, to the members of the church, as well as to many others. He is truly an able and eloquent preacher, deeply devoted to his work, and as a natural consequence much good is being done. According to our informant, the church numbered 450 members when Rev. Dennett took charge, and it numbered 550 when he left, after a three year's stay among us. There have been a number added under the care of Dr. Corkhill, but we have no means of knowing how many.

This church furnished its quota of men to the last war, the bones of a number of whom are now upon Southern soil.

That the progress of this Church may be onward and upward, is the sincere prayer of the writer.

In conversation with T. G. Phillips, of Harrison township in this county, a few days ago, we learned some very interesting facts. His father became a resident of Oskaloosa on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1844, one year after the county was organized, and purchased for farming purposes, what is now all that portion of the city east of the Oskaloosa and Spring Creek township—being the alley immediately west of the Gospel Ridge School House. There were but very few houses in the town at that time, as has been heretofore stated; and, what is the more remarkable, the town was located upon the naked prairie where not a tree grew. A person to look at the city now, would scarcely believe this; as we have what is truthfully called the "City of Trees." The first school ever held in Oskaloosa, was held in Mr. Phillips' house, which stood a little north of where the Phillips House now stands—teacher's name not remembered. Mr. T. G. Phillips' wife taught the second school in the city.

Mr. Phillips related one very amusing circumstance, and one that shows the true character of frontier life. He says his father and family arrived at what is now Oskaloosa, in

the evening, and knowing they were coming to a new country where provisions were very scarce, they brought with them a supply of flour—as much, they supposed, as would last the family a year. As would be natural under such circumstances, the news of their arrival, and especially that of the flour spread like wildfire; and the result was, they had loaned out a barrel of flour before breakfast the next morning, to entire strangers. All the formalities of fashion and diffidence were laid aside; and the people boldly and freely asked for what they wanted. This, to our mind, was nearer the manner in which one neighbor should approach and treat another, than that practiced now; yet this was a little too familiar.

He relates another incident: After getting ready to do so, his father gave out word he was going to raise a house; but asked none to come. When the time arrived, there were seventy-five persons on the ground, ready to assist. How would it be now? A man might drum for days before he could get such a company to assist him in raising a building. The people of that day, especially in this new region, were very sociable and free from all feelings of aristocracy, &c. We have had considerable experience in frontier life, and know this to be the case.

The following matter, although once printed in the Herald, was not read by hundreds of our new subscribers; and as it contains much of interest and instruction in regard to Iowa, of which Mahaska County forms a very conspicuous portion, we take the liberty of re-printing it. It is a truthful picture and should convince all who try to live among the stumps, rocks and gravel of the States east of us, that they are somewhat “green” in remaining there. Read and ponder over the statements made below.

We have often wondered when gazing upon fields “made in the woods,” and as thickly studded over with dead trees as they were with corn-stalks, if the owners thereof knew, that “away out West,” there was such a place as Iowa; and if, perchance, they had heard of its existence, did they be-

lieve the stories told of the countless thousands of broad acres lying here untilled, ready cleared, and waiting the "coming of man;" and if they were cognizant of the fact, how in the name of common sense they could remain among the rocks, and hills, and stumps, and delve away for a life-time for the mere privilege of having an existence, when out here in Iowa a man may own a section and be free and independent as a lord. But the truth of the matter is a majority of those who are not acquainted with prairie country, look upon the story as "fishy," "too good to be true," etc., and regard the prairie in much the same light they do the great African Sahara,—as a vast sterile desert, destitute of timber because the soil is too poor to grow it, and give it life, and many think that the only places habitable are the oasis along the streams where the overflows have deposited soil enough to grow timber. Could the inhabitants of the crowded Eastern and Middle States who to-day are slaving along as they always have been and always will be, realize that for a few hundred dollars they could secure a comfortable little home of 40, 80 or a 160 acres of the most fertile land upon God's inhabitable foot-stool, what an influx would the beautiful prairies of our thriving young State receive.

We clip the following from the *State Register*, and fully endorse the sentiments contained therein:

"*A Home in Iowa.*—Schiller, in his "Wilhelm Tell," relates that just before Tell's memorable encounter with Gesler and his cap at Altdorf, his boy Albert asks, in childish simplicity, as they journey along, "Are there no lands, father, where there are no mountains?" Tell answers, "Yes: if one goes down from our heights, and lower yet lower goes, following the streams, he comes to a great and level land where the wild waters no more rushing foam, but the rivers flow peacefully and mightily. There the corn grows in long and beautiful fields, and the whole land is like a garden, and bountiful and beautiful as heaven!" Anyone who has looked upon the magnificent prairies of the West, rejoicing in their glorious alternations of sunshine and shade, and stretching

away in unending billows of green, with nothing to break the entireness of nature's rhyming sameness but the black spots left in the trail of the settler's plow, can recognize how well the pen of Schiller described a landscape he had never seen. In the portrayal of prairie land, language is powerless and the pencil virtueless. In the grandeur of their beauty the magnificence of their flower-spangled and green-carpeted surface, and the tropical luxuriance of verdure and prolificness of crops—the prairies of Iowa—those great blank leaves in the book of nature—will remain as indescribable as their origin is mysterious. The far-famed valley of the Nile, enriched by the sediment brought down by great rivers, and those of Oregon and California derived from the washings of the hills enclosing them, have all had their merits recognized and trumpeted throughout the world. But while the fertile region of the first lies in unapproachable Africa, and those of the latter in the remote boundaries of the Occident, we simply point the home-hunter to a home more easy of procurement, in a land equally as fertile as either. No soils on the earth have been prepared on so grand a scale, so well ordered, bounteous and complete, as those of which the prairies of Iowa form a chosen portion. The soil is composed of a well proportioned mixture of clay and lime. The clay, which is in large proportion, being derived from the shales and fire-clay so abundant in its formation. Sufficient sand to make the soil warm and mellow without barrenness is derived from the sandstones underlying it, and lime enough to give it a decided calcareous character. Aside from its well proportioned mineral composition, it contains a greater portion of vegetable mould. Truly, here has nature lavished her gifts; and here, after it passes from under the patient tramp of the weary cattle, drawing the plow that breaks its virgin loam, will be the garden and the grain treasury of the world.

With this magnificent land lying here comparatively unoccupied, and thousands of acres of its most desirable portions still untouched by plow or spade—the idea energetically suggests itself, why is it that the people will dig, grub,

scrape, toil, and eke out a miserable existence among the rocky cliffs and sterile soils in the East, when they can come here and have a home of their own on a soil at once bounteous and already prepared? Rent-ridden, living at the board of the most cramped economy, and dying with scarcely enough land for generous sepulture—the tenants of New England and the peasants of Europe, alike, show an utter disregard and contempt for the liberal and abundant provisions which the Creator in His wisdom and goodness has made for them; and voluntarily entail upon themselves a life of servitude, poverty and meniality, when the doors are open and a home awaiting them in a land which knows no surfs nor superiors—but where all mankind *can*, if they wish, stand upon soil of their own, and rank with freemen before God and in right.

Thousands of acres in this State are still open to homesteads—"land for the landless;—and even in the midst of settlements, where every advantage of civilized life is enjoyed, choice locations can be had at prices within the reach of all. And no trouble will be had in procuring land, when necessary, on "long time and easy payments." With a soil the richest in the world—with a location between the two great rivers of the Union—with a surface fast becoming a network of railways—*without* the fear of the inevitable drouth which at times blights Minnesota and Kansas—with a climate as healthy as the mountain air—with a latitude which insures the fruitful vintage of the tropics and the substantial cereals of the temperate zones—with a soil of inexhaustible richness resting on vast treasure-troves of mineral wealth—with pasture-lands without boundaries, and with no obstructions but the shepherds' herds and the narrow-banked streams that meander through them—with a people as loyal as the blue on the flag—with settlements clustering around school-houses—with homes in which are found all tongues and all nationalities—and with everything to invite and nothing to repel, we throw open our gates and hold our hands to all mankind and offer them a heritage with us in the land as "bountiful as heaven!"

THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS IN MINNESOTA.

BY J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, OF ST. PAUL.

The writer of the newspaper article on the first printing press in Iowa, &c., published in the January number of the *ANNALS*, has fallen into some errors which I feel called on to correct. Being now engaged, at the request of the Editorial Association of this State, in compiling a history of the press of Minnesota, I think the statements I make can be relied on as correct.

The press which James M. Goodhue brought to St. Paul was indeed the one formerly used to print the *Dubuque Visitor*, and beyond doubt the first printing press in Iowa, but it was not hauled to St. Paul on an ox-team in the winter, as stated. He came up with his press and materials on a steamboat, and landed here on April 18, 1849. Just ten days afterwards he issued the first paper ever printed in Minnesota, the "*Minnesota Pioneer*."

The *Pioneer* press was not sold to a Dakota publisher as stated. It was sold to a little paper published in a town a few miles above St. Paul,—re-sold shortly afterward to another printer in Northern Minnesota, and finally, after eighteen years of service in Minnesota, was, two years since, sold to the Siminton Brothers, who established in 1867, and still publish the *Herald* at the thriving town of Sauk Centre.

One of the present owners of the veteran press writes that it is good as new still, and accompanying it are the original cabinets and cases that Goodhue brought to Minnesota with him twenty years ago. The Minnesota Historical Society has the promise of the old press when its owners can spare it, and it will one day be truly a relic for an antiquarian collection.

The press which was sold and shipped to the paper in Dakota, was another press used in the *Pioneer* office, and was for some time supposed to be the original press of Goodhue, until a paragraph of inquiry set afloat by the writer of this article, produced evidence that the "historic" press was still

safe and sound in the office of the Sauk Centre *Herald*. This fact will no doubt be read with pleasure by your readers, who have been bewailing its supposed sad fate, as recorded in the January number of the *ANNALS*.

HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, IOWA.

BY F. SNYDER, EX-EDITOR JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL.

[Continued from page 50.]

Since writing the brief sketch of Jackson County, published in the January number of the *ANNALS*, I have concluded that a more particular description of that county would not be entirely devoid of interest.

MAQUOKETA CITY

Is situated in a beautiful prairie, not far from the junction of the north and south forks of the Maquoketa River, two miles from the north line of Clinton County. Though without a navigable river or railroad, it is one of the best business points in Iowa. Perhaps one-third of the Clinton County farmers, besides a large number of the citizens of Jackson County necessarily have to pass through Maquoketa City to enter the large body of woodland known as the Maquoketa timber, the largest body of timber in the State.

Almost any pleasant winter day fifty or more teams, hauling timber, may be seen at one view passing between the city and the bridge over South Fork.

The principal publications of Maquoketa City for several years past have been the *Excelsior* and the *Sentinel*. Among the editors of the former were W. S. Eddy, Esq., Col. J. J. Woods, W. F. McCarron, and Peter Moriarty. Of the latter, W. C. Swigart & Brother, Walworth & Tilney, G. W. Hunt, and the writer.

On March, 1866, G. W. Hunt removed the old *Sentinel* office to LeClaire, Iowa, where he commenced the publication of the Scott County *Register*, on the 17th day of April of that year. Mr. W. C. Swigart purchased a new office last fall and is now publishing the Jackson *Sentinel*.

BELLEVUE,

For several years past the county-seat of Jackson County, is beautifully situated on the Father of Waters twelve miles south of Galena, "surrounded by an ampitheatre of hills, mostly covered with timber." The town was first settled in 1836, by J. D. Bell. During the same year the Government Commissioners (one of whom was Capt. John Atcheson,) selected this site for the capital of the then territory of Wisconsin, but on account of some difficulty with the proprietors of the land the arrangement was never consummated. Mr. N. Howe Parker, (to whom I am indebted for some of the statements made in these sketches,) in his History of Iowa, published in 1855, says :

"This spot (Bellevue,) had always been a favorite one with the Indians, and its beautiful location caused said commissioners to select it as a commanding situation for the capital."

Perhaps the most important item in the history of Bellevue was the storming of the Bellevue Hotel on the 1st day of April, 1840. A very interesting history of the whole affair was written by Wm. A. Warren, Esq., and published in the "Loyal West" by Henry Howe, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865, from which work I have taken the following quotations :

"In the year 1836 was organized a band of horse-thieves, counterfeiters and highway robbers, who carried on their operations in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and even to the Cherokee Nation. Bellevue was the headquarters of one of the most numerous and powerful of these bands. Its leader was Wm. Brown. Brown and his family possessing many good traits of character, nothing but positive proof finally fastened suspicions of dishonesty upon them. Brown finally became more bold in his operations and openly defied the authorities to crush him out. Whenever a crime was committed by a member of the gang, Brown stood ready to defend the guilty by proving an *alibi*. For instance, in the spring of 1839 a steamboat landed at Bellevue *to wood*; the deck was covered with plows. At the suggestion of Brown, a fellow by the name of Hapgood went

upon the hurrican deck and in the presence of the captain, passengers, and citizens on shore, shouldered a plow and marched off the boat and up the levee. When the boat returned next day the captain inquired for the man that took that plow, but he remained out of sight until the boat was gone. Many other crimes were committed with impunity until the 20th of March, 1840, when the good citizens of Bellevue held a meeting to consider the wrongs of the community. It was resolved that a warrant should be procured for the arrest of the whole gang, and that the sheriff, accompanied by a posse, should serve the same. Anson Harrington made the affidavit charging about half the inhabitants of the town—Brown's men, with the commission of crimes. Brown got wind of the proceedings and had rallied a party of twenty-three men, and proceeded to fortify the Bellevue Hotel. The sheriff, with a posse of eighty men, met at 10 o'clock A. M., and found a red flag streaming from the hotel, and a portion of Brown's men marching to and fro in front of their fort, armed with rifles. The sheriff and Messrs. Watkins and Magoon advanced to the hotel, leaving the posse in charge of Col. Cox. Brown's men detained the sheriff for some time, but finally released him. During all this time Brown's men had been drinking freely to keep up their courage. They would not surrender, therefore forty men were selected from the sheriff's posse, who started and charged upon the house at a full run. As the men entered the porch the garrison commenced firing. At the first fire one of the sheriff's best men, Mr. Palmer, was killed. Brown opened the door and put out his gun to shoot, when he was immediately shot down. The battle then became desperate and hand to hand. After considerable hard fighting the balance of the gang commenced their retreat through the back door, and were all captured but three. The counterfeiters lost five killed and two badly wounded; on the part of the citizens, four killed and eleven wounded.

The prisoners were tried by a citizens' court, as the District Court was not to meet for three months, and fearing that the

prisoners might be released by friends, it was left for the citizens to decide whether to hang or whip them. A cup of red and white beans was first passed around to be used as ballots, the *red* for hanging, and the *white* for whipping. The result stood *forty-two* white and *thirty-eight* red beans. The whole crowd of prisoners was then taken out and received from twenty-five to seventy-five lashes apiece, upon their bare backs. They were then put into boats and set adrift in the river, without oars, and under the assurance that a return would insure a speedy death."

SABULA,

An important little town twenty-two miles south of Galena, and nearly opposite Savanna, was organized in 1837, by Charles Swan and William Brown. It was first called Carrollport, then Charleston, and finally, Sabula.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Jackson County, the following individuals deserve a passing notice: Col. Thos. Cox, member of the Legislative Assembly in 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, and '43; Jas. K. Morse, member of the 4th Legislative Assembly; Ansel Briggs, member of the 5th Legislative Assembly, and the first Governor of the State of Iowa, elected in October, 1846; John Foley, member of the 6th Legislative Assembly; Jos. S. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Morden, Richard B. Wyckoff, members of the 1st Constitutional Convention; P. B. Bradley, private Secretary of Gov. Briggs, member of the Legislative Assembly in 1845 and 1846, and member of the General Assembly in 1846, '47, '48, '49, and for late years a practicing lawyer at Andrend, the county seat of Jackson County; Jas. Leonard, member of the 7th Legislative Assembly; Thos. Graham, member of the 8th Legislative Assembly; Wm. Hubbell, member of the 2d Constitutional Convention; Harrison Holt, elected State printer in 1851, (but declined the honor,) for several years past a practicing physician at Maquoketa; Capt. Peter Moriarty, State printer in 1855, for some time editor of the Maquoketa Excelsior, a

captain in the late civil war, and recently editor of a democratic paper in Benton County; John B. Booth, Judge of the 8th Judicial District in 1854, lawyer of Bellevue; S. G. Matson and Geo. F. Green, members of the 1st General Assembly; John E. Goodenow, one of the first settlers of Maquoketa, and member of the 3d General Assembly; J. W. Jenkins, member of the Legislature in 1856, '57, Lieut. Colonel of the 31st Iowa infantry, lawyer at Maquoketa, and recently a practicing lawyer in Missouri; John Hilsinger, lawyer of Sabula, member of the 10th General Assembly; Jackson J. Woods, Colonel of the 12th Iowa infantry, and editor of the *Excelsior*, and Chas. M. Dunbar, lawyer of Maquoketa, democratic candidate for Attorney-General in 1864.

THE OLDEST MILL-DAM ACROSS THE IOWA RIVER.

BY S. W. HUFF, M. D.

The facts of the following narrative was given us by SILAS FOSTER, Esq., of Iowa City, from a memorandum in his possession, made at or about the time of the occurrences herein related.

In the spring of 1843 a few of the citizens of Iowa City met at the office of Judge Coleman. The purpose for which the meeting had been called was to take action relative to the survey into lots of the burying grounds given to the city, and take measures for their improvement.

We have no means of knowing all the persons who attended this meeting, but do know from whom the suggestion came to enter upon the enterprise which forms the subject of this paper.

The meeting had transacted the business for which it had been called. Arrangements had been made for their survey; plans had been proposed and adopted for their improvement, and then adjourned. At the announcement of the adjournment Judge Coleman, who was at that time acting by appointment as Territorial Agent for the sale of public lands in Iowa City, requested the meeting to remain in their places for a few minutes as he had a suggestion to make. The sug-

gestion had reference to the construction of a dam across the Iowa River at a point above the village, and by a canal bringing it within its limits to near the point where Dr. Metcalf's bridge was afterwards built. This proposition found favor with the assembly, and a future meeting was appointed to enter into more definite arrangements for its construction. This meeting was held at the Tremont House. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draught articles of incorporation for a joint stock company. Whether this committee reported the document at this or a subsequent meeting, we are not informed, but its provisions were as follows :

The capital stock of the company should be divided into shares of \$25 each. That when \$5,000 worth of these shares should be taken the company would then be ready to commence organization and operations. In a brief time the required amount of shares were taken. At the organization meeting of the society, the officers elected were : Directors, Chancy Swan, Augustus C. McArthur and J. K. Haverstragh ; Chancy Swan being President of the Board.

This board at a subsequent meeting elected Silas Foster, Esq., their Secretary and Treasurer, and A. B. Newcomb, superintendent of the work. Under this organization on the 18th of June, 1843, the work of construction commenced, by the felling of timbers suitable for the dam.

It is not our purpose to follow this work through in all its details to completion, but we pass to another meeting of those interested in this organization.

On the 1st day of January, 1844, six months and twelve days from the day of commencement, there gathered at the rudimentary boarding-house of the company, its officers and the workmen, and revelled at a table spread with corn-dodgers and mush, made of meal ground that day in the mill which had been erected simultaneously with the dam.

But the curious feature of this festive occasion is that on an examination of the books of the company it was found that this structur, the dam, four hundred feet in length, which was then bearing the weight of the wintery torrents of the Iowa,

and was now paid for, had cost in money *twenty-five dollars* ! How this could be accomplished, can be better appreciated by the old settlers than by those more recently on the field, and unaccustomed to vicissitudes and *methods of business* of the early days. Nearly all the workmen put in the time, which each gave in payment of shares of stock at a stipulated price. A few, a very few, received goods in payment from the stores of merchandising stock holders.

John G. Coleman and Philip Clark won the admiration of all, for what was thought at the time to be magnanimous conduct, in paying the value of their four shares each, in meat and flour, and used in sustaining the workmen. And C. C. Buck was also written down in the same list of generous-hearted men for paying his stock subscription in groceries.

The dam thus constructed was on the site of what is now Clark's mill. The site was donated by Walter Butler, Esq., who in making the gift reserved the right of constructing a mill on the west bank, and using water sufficient to run a saw-mill with one saw from the company's mill.

[To be continued.]

HUMMER'S BELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANNALS OF IOWA :

Dear Sir—Deeming it worthy of preservation, as a part of the fragmentary history of the times when the Rev. Michael Hummer and his Bell engrossed so large a share of public attention. I forward you a poetical epistle to that belligerent personage, written by Judge Tuthill, of Cedar County, and published in the "Tipton Times," (the first newspaper in Cedar County,) while Hummer was in the zenith of his prosperity at Keokuk, after the Iowa City escapade.

FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

TO A NOTORIOUS PERSONAGE.

Ex-teacher of truth, for the love of gain,
 You deserted the Church you vowed to sustain,
 'Twas a scurvy part to act:
 But polish and breeding, the more's the pity,
 You lacked even while at Iowa City,
 And you're now on the "half-breed tract."

The sound of your Bell will reverberate long,
Repeated in story, and warbled in song,

A bellicose bloodless affray.

Yet although you was helplessly left in the lurch,
As bell-weather head of the militant Church;

Your brass will yet carry the day.

Perhaps you may ask, who and what am I,
That thus so familiarly write? I reply,

I am naught but a jingler of rhymes;

While you are a famed Swedenborgian wight,
Holding converse with spirits, dark-colored and light,
But squinting hard after the dimes.

Farewell! great polemical champion of brass,
Though by many considered a consummate ass;

Thy tale I'll no longer unfold,

For thy Keokuk proselytes now in their glory,
Might possibly hear of the wonderful story,

The last that the Bell has tolled.

W. H. T.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE WEST. Their Language, Religion and Traditions.

BY DR. ISAAC GALLAND.

[Copy-right secured.]

[We commence in this number a treatise upon the Indian character, language and traditions, and historical sketches of those of the West; selected from the posthumous papers of Dr. Isaac Galland, and very kindly furnished us by his son, William Galland, Esq., of Boliver, Missouri.

Dr. Galland was one of the earliest settlers of Iowa, who was much among the Indian tribes, and learned perhaps more of their customs and language than any other man of his day.

In our next number we hope to give a biographical sketch of this worthy man who deserves a very kind remembrance for his valuable researches in this difficult field of labor.]—EDITOR.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Brief History of its Discovery and Etymology of the Name.

FERDINAND DE SOTO, an enterprising Spaniard who had accompanied Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, being stimulated by reports of the immense mineral wealth of Florida, asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer that country at his own cost. In 1539 he landed his expedi-

tion on the Peninsula of Florida, and after two years toil and fruitless search for boundless wealth, in May, A. D. 1541, he reached the banks of the "Great River of the West"—called by the Spaniards, "Rio Grande," i. e. Great River, near the 35th parallel of north latitude. De Soto is reported as having been a stern, severe man, and his repeated conflicts with the Indians on his route, precluded all social intercourse between himself and the natives of the districts through which he wandered. It is therefore probable that he never learned by what name this great river of the west was designated by the natives, but even if he had learned such name, his pride and ambition would probably have prompted him, like other European adventurers, to erase all aboriginal barbarous names, and to substitute instead thereof the names of "Saints."

De Soto was probably not above New Madrid, on this great stream, to which he gave the name of "Rio Grande"—the Great or Grand River.

In the Jesuit "Revelations" for 1670 and 1671, given by the Rev. Father Claude Dablon, he writes of the nations of the Illinois, as follows, to-wit: "As we have given the name of Outaoüaes (Ottawas) to all the savages of these countries, (i. e. about lakes Huron, Superior, &c.,) although of different nations, because the first who appeared among the French were Outaoüaes, (Ottawas); so also it is with the name of the Illinois, very numerous, and dwelling toward the south, because the first who came to the Point," &c., (Green Bay) "for commerce, called themselves Illinois." These people are placed in the midst of the beautiful country of which we have spoken, toward the great river named Mississippi, of which it is well to set down here what we have learned of it. It seems to act as the compass of all our lakes, taking its rise in the regions of the north, and flowing toward the south until it discharges itself into the sea, which we judge to be either the Vermilion Sea or that of Florida, since we have no knowledge of any other great rivers near those quarters, than those which discharge themselves into these two seas.

“Some savages have assured us that this river is so fine that for more than three hundred leagues from its mouth it is larger than that which flows before Quebec, (St. Lawrence,) which is there a league in width. Moreover, that all this great space of country is of prairie, without trees, and without wood, which obliges the inhabitants of these countries to make fires of tufts of earth, and the excrements of animals dried by the sun.—(Buffalo chips).

“Some warriors of this country who say they have gone thus far, assure us that they have seen men there shaped like the French, who cleaved the trees with large knives, and some of whom had their houses on the water. It is thus that they explain themselves in speaking of sawed planks and vessels. They say besides, that all along this great river are divers colonies of nations different in language and manners, and who all make war on each other. Some are there found who are placed on the borders of the river, but many more within-land, continuing thus to the nation of the Nadoüesse (Sioux,) who are scattered over a hundred leagues of country. It is beyond this great river that are placed the Illinois of whom we speak, and from whom are detached those who dwell here with the Fire Nation.—(Muscotins.) The Fire Nation bears this name erroneously, calling themselves Maskoutenech, (Muscotins,) which signifies ‘a land bare of trees.’ (Muscotah, i. e. prairie,) such as that which this people inhabit, but because by the change of a few letters, (i. e. scuta,) which signifies ‘fire,’ from thence it has come that they are called the Fire Nation.”

In 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after De Soto's visit to the lower section of this mighty stream of the west, the Rev. Father, James Marquette, a pious French missionary from Canada, having heard of the great river of the west with its thousands of human inhabitants, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come, and desiring to go and preach to them, having first obtained leave of M. Talon, the Intendant of Canada, he associated with himself as companions, a Monsieur Joliet, of Quebec, and five boatmen, he set forth in

search of this great stream—not for its mines of gold, or cities of mighty wealth, but to convey to its barbarous inhabitants the inestimable treasure of the knowledge of the true God, and the atonement through his son, offered for the sins of the world.

For a period of about five years, before entering upon the dangerous and toilsome enterprise of searching for the great river of the west, Father Marquette had been advised by his fellow-laborer, Father Claude Alloney, and other missionary fathers, whose fields of labor had led them among some of the eastern bands of those nations, who inhabited the district of country, in the unexplored regions of the west. And by some of whom they had been told that “the Illinois tribe have five great villages, one of which extends for three leagues; the cabins being built in a line. When the Illinois come to the Point, (Winnebago lake,) they pass a great river, which is almost a league in width; it flows from north to south, and to so great a distance that the Illinois, who know nothing of the use of the canoe, have never as yet heard tell of the mouth; they only know that there are great nations below them,” &c. Again, one of these fathers writes: “We entered into the river which leads to the Machkoutench, (Muscotines,) called Fire Nation. This is a very beautiful river, without rapids or portages; it flows to the south-west. Along this river are numerous nations, to-wit: Oumami, (Miami,) Kikabon, (Kickapoo,) Machkouteng, (Muscotine), &c. These people are established in a very fine place, where we see beautiful plains, and level country as far as the eye reaches. Their river leads into a great river called Mississippi; it is along this river where are numerous other nations.” “If,” (says Father Marquett,) “the savages who have promised to make me a canoe, do not fail in their word, we will navigate this river as far as possible, in company with a Frenchman named (Joliet,) and this young man, (meaning a Shawnee Indian) that they have given me, who understands several of these languages, and possesses great facility for acquiring others.” It is hardly probable,” continues Marquette, “that this great

river discharges itself in Virginia; we are more inclined to believe that it has its mouth in California."

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette and Joliet with their little band, in two bark canoes, with a small store of provisions, set forward on their perilous journey. After passing Green Bay they entered Fox River, which they ascended to a village occupied by Miamies, Muscotines and Kickapoos, who lived in union. Here was the boundary of western discovery, beyond which no adventurer had yet passed. The Indians on learning their proposed journey, "begged them to desist," saying, "there were Indians on that great river who would cut off their heads without the least cause; warriors who would seize them; monsters who would swallow them, canoes and all; likewise a demon, who shut the way, and buried in the waters that boil about him, all who dared to approach him," &c. "I thanked them for their good advice," says Marquette, "but told them I could not follow it," &c. Having passed the portage accompanied by some of the natives, who served as guides and assisted in carrying their canoes across it, they committed themselves to the current of the "Misconsin," (Wisconsin,) "a sand-barred stream, full of islands covered with vines and bordered by meadows and groves, and pleasant slopes." Floating down this stream, on the 17th of June they entered the Mississippi. "with a joy," says Marquette, "that I cannot express." Marquette writes the name of the great western river, Mississippy, Hennepin writes it, Meschasipi; Claude Alloney, has it Messipi; Charlevoix, Micissippi; others have written it, Meschasabe: this name was at that time applied exclusively to the northern portion, or rather the eastern branch of the great river of the west to which De Soto gave the name of Rio Grande, or Great River. But it was early known among the Spaniards by the name of "Hidden River." Charlevoix says that the southern portion of this great river was called by the savages 'Mallbouchia,' and by the Spaniards, 'La Palissade,' from the great number of trees about its mouth." But Robert De La Salle denominated it "River Colbert," in honor of

his patron, Jean Baptiste Colbert, minister of finance and marine. The western branch of this great river of the west which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and now bears the name Missouri from latitude $45^{\circ} 10'$ north, and longitude 110° west to its junction with the Mississippi, is much longer and has a much greater volume of water than the Mississippi or eastern branch; and its furious boiling current and whirling motion of its turbid waters, are communicated to the trunk below, through its entire course to the Gulf of Mexico; and its muddy waters are perceived by those who approach its mouth when the mariner is still out of sight of land.

From the furious boiling and whirling motion of its current, this great river, from its source in the Rocky Mountains to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico was denominated "Pe-he-ton-oak," that is, "Habitation of Furies;" and when the term "sepe" or "sepo," that is, "river," was added, as "Pe-ke-ton-o Sepe," that is literally "The boiling River," or river of whirlpools. This with the exceptions in favor of the variety of dialects spoken by the Algonkin or Algie tribes, was the name by which this river was known to those nations.

There are two sources from which we may trace generally the great confusion in all the Indian names of rivers, lakes, nations, places, &c., to-wit: 1st. The actual dialectic difference in the oral pronunciation of the same name by the several different tribes, as for example, we will give the following instances:

ENGLISH.	SAUK.	CHIPPAWA.
River,	Se-pe,	Sebe.
Water,	Ne-pe,	Ne-be.
Fire,	Shu-tah,	Ish-ko-da.
Thunder,	Al-lem-e-kee,	An nem-i-kee.
Dog,	Al-lem-o,	An-nem-o.
Wind,	No-tin,	No-din.
Tree,	Mit-tik,	Mit-tig.
Liquid,	Wau-poo,	Wau-boo.
Sleep,	Ne-pi,	Nee-bau.
Death,	Ne-po,	Ne-bo.
Great,	Kit-che,	Git-che.
Good,	Men-we,	Min-no.

These examples might be indefinitely extended, but we will only add one more, viz:

Heaven, in the Sauk language, is "Ap-pem-mik"; in the language of the Tavatines or Penobscot Indians of Maine and New Hampshire, it was "Spum-ke-ag"; in the Shawnee, it is "Spim-ik-a"; in the Mohegan, it is "Spum-muck"; by the Wampanoags, of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, &c., it was "Kee-skuk-qut," (literally, "*in the sky*"); in the Knis-tennoes or Crows, it is "Es-pem-ing"; in the Algonkin, it is "O-kisk-ski-a," i. e. (in the sky); in Chippewa, it is "Spim-ink"; in Esquimaux, it is "Ke-kil-la," and in the Iroquois, it is "Cau-ron-unk-yaw-ga," i. e. (in the sky).

2d. But still the most essential difference in the correct enunciation of Indian words by Europeans and other nations, will be found in the varied orthographys adopted by different writers to express the same sound as has been already shown in the varied orthography of the word "Mississippi," to-wit:

Mississippi.....	Marquette, 1673.
Missisipi.....	Claude Dablon, 1671.
Messipi.....	Francis Le Merciew, 1666.
Mschasipi	Hennepin, 1680.
Meschasabe.....	D. Coxe, 1698.

It should be borne in mind that the above named writers were all Frenchmen, (except the last named), and that they of course have adapted a French orthography to enunciate the articulate sounds uttered by the Indians in pronouncing this name.

ETYMOLOGY.

INDIAN.	ENGLISH.
Mis-sisk.....	Grass.
Mis-sisk-ke-on	Weeds.
Mis-sis-que.....	Medicinal herbs.
Mis-sis-ke-waw-keek,	a field of exuberant herbage.

Mis-sku-tak. (meadow.) Prairie, from *mis*, the root of the term for herbage, and *shu-tak*, i. e. fire, and literally signifies *grass fire* or *fire of herbage*.

The fitness of this name as applied to the vast native meadows of the west, has been for ages past most forcibly impressed on the beholder on witnessing the annual conflagrations of the immense masses of grass and other herbage, which cover the whole face of the country; and when set on fire and accompanied with wind, presents a scene not easily

described, and still more difficult to conceive without an actual view of the sublimity and splendor of the scene. In contemplating the beauties of a mid-summer prairie scenery, Emerson Bennett writes :

“ But O, the blooming prairie,
Here are God’s floral bowers;
Of all that he hath made on earth
The loveliest.
This is the Almighty’s garden
And the mountains, stars and seas
Are naught compared in beauty,
With God’s garden prairie free.”

But reverse this scene of tranquil, blooming loveliness, and in autumn behold “ God’s floral bowers,” and “ garden prairie free,” with all its withered loveliness, wrapt in rolling sheets of flame, which float in mountain waves across the plains, and in its destructive career sweeping every vestage of vegetation for hundreds of miles, leaving in its rear nothing but the repulsive scene of a charred black surface, throughout the whole course of its destructive march.

From these two annual scenes of vernal loveliness and autumnal devastation which the natives had witnessed from time immemorial, the former with pleasure, but the latter with terror and dismay, and which constituted the prominent destructive character of this great valley from all other countries known to the natives. And it was from those distinctive features of the country that these great native meadows were called *Mis-skee-tah*, as already shown, but the native tribes who occupied the country on both sides of the river were denominated *Mis-shu-ten*, which signifies meadow-people, or people of the meadows; while the great river which flows through those extensive meadows or fields of luxuriant herbage has in like manner received its name from the same source, as follows: *Mis-sis* being the two first syllables and forming the radix of *Mis-sis-ke-waw-keek*, which signifies meadows, or more literally, “ fields of exuberant herbage,” *se-pe*, that is river; hence the literal signification of the concrete word *Mississippi*, or more correctly witten *Mississepe*, is here shown and proved to be “ The river of exuberant herbage,” or river of meadows.

TRACES OF EARLY MIGRATIONS FROM THE NORTH.

Interesting Discoveries in Guatemala.

The Abbe Brassuer de Bourbourg, says : " After the semi-fabulous part of the book comes the history of the passage of the Indians to these parts of America. They came from the east,—not from the south-east, but from the north-east. They came from the north-east—certainly passed through the United States, and as they say themselves, *they crossed the sea in darkness, mist, cold and snow.*

" Now I leave your countrymen to make all the suppositions they wish upon these strange coincidences. Who knows that the mounds and fortifications found in Western New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas, &c., were not made by the same people, and by the colony of North-men who were known to exist in Massachusetts, and disappeared after the tenth century ?"

But the most precious of my collection at present is one manuscript of the Cakchiquel language, written about three hundred years ago by one of the princes of Solola. It was never translated before, but I am now finishing a translation into French and Spanish. It is full of details on the first passage of the Indians to these countries, of their early sufferings by sea and land ; of the prodigies performed by their chiefs ; of the four Tulas which existed ; one in the East, in darkness ; one in the West, (probably that of Mexico,) one God knows where, and the last in Xibil Bay—that is to say in hell, says our reverend father Ximenes, but I have great reason to believe it was in this country.

After this, the author of the manuscript goes on with the history of his country, of the several tribes of his own blood, of the establishment and foundation of the Quiches, the Cakchiquel, Zutohil, Zokil, Rabanal, &c., till he arrives at the times of the Conquest.

He saw Alvarado enter the capital Ximecke, now Teopan, Guatemala. He was but a boy then, but he remembers how frightful were the Spaniards—how much all the Indian princes and people were astounded at the sight of these strangers.

He tells of all the cruelties of Alvarado; of all the princes and kings that were hanged or burned by his order—all things of which Fuentes never spoke. The author of this manuscript says, that, seeing the destruction of their books and annals, and that every record was going to ruin, he assembled in his old age the few princes that remained of his own family and of the neighboring countries, and from their books and memory he collected what he wrote in Spanish letter to be preserved by his sons.—*New York Tribune.*

NATIVE BLACK RACE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

There are found spread from Guyana to Choco and denominated Guaran, Iaros, Worrow, &c., who are quite as black and as ugly as the black race in Africa, and a comparison of their language and traditions enables us to trace their origin to that continent.

The priests of the most ancient Africans called Marabous, have a tradition that after the death of Noah, his three sons, one of whom was *white*, the second *tawney* or *red*, the third *black*, agreed to divide his property fairly, which consisted of gold and silver, vestments of silk, linen and wool, horses, cattle, camels and dromedaries, besides tobacco and pipes. Having spent the greater part of the day in assorting these things, the three sons were obliged to defer the partition of the goods till the next morning. They therefore smoked a friendly pipe together, and then retired to rest, each in his own tent. After some hours sleep, the *white* brother awoke before the other two, being moved by avarice, arose and seized the gold and silver, together with the precious stones, and most beautiful vestments, and having loaded the best camels with them, pursued his way to that country which his *white* posterity have ever since inhabited.

The Moor, or *tawny* brother, awakening soon afterwards, with the same intentions, and being surprised that he had been anticipated by his *white* brother, secured in great haste the remainder of the horses, oxen and camels, and retired to

another part of the world, leaving only some coarse vestments of cotton, pipes and tobacco, millet, rice and a few other things of small value.

The last lot of stuff fell to the share of the *black* son, the laziest of the three brothers, who took up his pipe with a melancholy air, and while he sat smoking in a pensive mood, swore to be revenged.—*Anquetil's Universal History*, Vol. 6, p. 117.

From Shem, the son of Noah, descended the Jews, together with all the other red-skins of the human race.

WYANDOTTS' COSMOGONY.

These people, like all the other tribes of American Indians have a traditionary history of the creation of the world, animals, men, &c., by the Great Spirit.

They believe that "God created the earth, and made men out of it. That the Indian race were created on this continent, and did not come over the sea. They were created at a place called *Mountains*. It was eastward. When he had made the earth and these mountains, he covered something over the earth, as it were, with his hand. Below this, he put man. All the different tribes were there.

One of the young men found his way out to the surface. He saw a great light, and was delighted with the beauty of the surface." Mountains, have been, by almost all nations of men, superstitiously regarded as the residence of the Deity; and the above illusion to the covering over of the primitive paradise of man, bears a strong resemblance to the Mosaic history of that event.

This tradition, as recorded by Mr. Schoolcraft, proceeds as follows: "While gazing around he" (the young man who had found his way out to the surface of the earth,) "saw a deer running past with an arrow in his side. He followed it to the place where it fell and died. He thought it was a harmless looking animal. He looked back to see its track and he soon saw other tracks. They were the foot-prints of the person

who had shot the deer. He soon came up. It was the Creator himself. He had taken this method to show the Indians what they must do when they come out from the earth."

This tradition of the Wyandotts proceeds and clearly coincides with the accounts given by other nations in reference to the following details.

1st. That the Creator taught one man the hunter's vocation; he instructed him in the art of making bows and arrows; he taught him how to hunt, kill and dress his game; he showed him how to make fire, and directed him in cooking, roasting, curing and otherwise preserving and preparing his food, and thus thoroughly inducted this young man in his new vocation, so that he could teach it to others.

2d. "God called the Indians forth out of the earth. They come in order, by tribes, and to each tribe he appointed a chief. He appointed one head chief to lead them all, who had *something about his neck*, and he instructed him, and put it into his head what to say to the tribes. That he might have an opportunity to do so, a certain animal was killed and a feast made, in which they were told to *eat it all*.

The leader God had so chosen, told the tribes what they must do to please their Maker, and what they must not do."

ODJIBWA TRADITION.

From Nabinoi, an Ojibwa Chief.

NARRATED BY MR. GEO. JOHNSON.

THEOLOGY.

About this time a person in the shape of a human being came down from the sky; his clothing was exceedingly pure and white; he was seated as it were in a nest, with a very fine cord, by which this mysterious person was let down, and the cord or string reached Heaven. He addressed the Indians in a very humane, mild and compassionate tone, saying that they were very poor and needy, but telling them that they were perpetually asleep, and this was caused by the Mache Monedo who was in the midst of them, and leading them to death and ruin.

This mysterious personage informed them also, that above, where he came from, there was no night, that the inhabitants never slept, that it was perpetually day, and they required no sleep; that Keza-Monedo was their light. He then invited four of the Indians to ascend up with him, promising that they should be brought back in safety; that an opportunity would thereby present itself to view the beauty of the sky or heavens. But the Indians doubted and feared lest the cord should break, and did not accompany the messenger sent down to them.

This divine messenger then gave to the Indians laws and rules whereby they should be guided: 1st. To love and fear Kezha-Monedo; 2d, That they must love one another, and be charitable and hospitable; and 3d, That they must not covet their neighbor's property, but acquire it by labor and honest industry.

He then instituted the grand medicine or wewin dance; this ceremony was to be observed annually, and with due solemnity. But unfortunately, the foolish young men were cheated by Mache-Monedo, who caused them to adopt the Wabano dance and its ceremonies. This was finally introduced into the Meta-we-wining, (i. e. medicine dance,) and thereby corrupted it.

EARLY INTERCOURSES.

In reviewing the past history of our intercourse and relations with the Indian tribes of North America, it may be worthy of notice that our Pilgrim ancestors arrived on the American coast on the 9th of November, 1620. "In the first settlement of Plymouth, some of the company in wandering about upon discovery, came upon an Indian grave, which was that of the mother of Chik-a-taw-but, (a chief of considerable note). Over the body a stake was set in the ground, and two bear-skins sewed together, spread over it; these the English (Pilgrims) took away. When this came to the knowledge of Chik-a-taw-but, he complained to his people, and

demanded immediate vengeance. When they were assembled he thus harrangued them: 'When last the glorious light of all the sky was underneath this globe, and birds grew silent, I began to settle, as my custom is, to take repose. Before mine eyes were fast closed, me thought I saw a vision, at which my spirit was much troubled, and trembling at that doleful sight, a spirit cried aloud, Behold my son whom I have cherished; see the paps that gave thee suck, the hands that clasped thee warm, and fed thee oft; canst thou forget to take revenge of those wild people that hath my monument defaced in a despiteful manner? disdaining our ancient antiquities and honorable customs.

See now the Sachem's grave lies like unto the common people of ignoble race, defaced; thy mother doth complain, implores thy aid against this thievish people new come hither; if this be suffered I shall not rest in quiet within my everlasting habitation."—*Morton's New Canaan*, 106 and 107.

Battle was the unanimous resolve, and the English were watched by the Indians until the 8th December, 1620. Twenty-nine days after their arrival at Cape Cod, and two days prior to their landing, at which time the first battle with the Indians was fought. We will give the account of it in the language of one of the actors:

"We went ranging up and down till the sun began to draw low, and then we hastened out of the woods that we might come to our shallop. By that time we had done and our shallop come to us, it was within night, (7th December,) and we betook us to our rest, after we had set our watch. About midnight, we heard a great and hideous cry, and our sentinel called 'Arms! arms!' So we bestirred ourselves, and shot off a couple of muskets, and the noise ceased. We concluded it was a company of wolves and foxes, for one of our company told us he had heard such a noise in Newfoundland.

About 5 o'clock in the morning (8th December,) we began to be stirring. Upon a sudden we heard a great and strange cry, which we knew to be the same voices, though they raised their notes. One of our company being abroad, came run-

ning in and cried: '*They are men, Indians! Indians!*' and withal their arrows come flying amongst us.

Our men ran out with all speed to recover their arms. The cry of our enemies was dreadful, especially when our men ran out to recover their arms. Their note was after this manner: *Woach, woach, ha ha hoch woach*. Our men were no sooner come to their arms but the enemy was ready to assault them. There was a lusty man, and no whit less valiant, who was thought to be their captain, stood behind a tree, within half a musket shot of us, and there let his arrows fly at us. He stood three shots of a musket. At length one of us, as he said, taking full aim at him, he gave an extraordinary cry, and away they went all."—*Mount's Relation*.

Although it is not certain that any blood was shed in this battle, still it is not the less interesting as being "*the first encounter*," and the circumstances which provoked the Indians to make the attack, have had repeated parallels in the history of our intercourse with that race, from that period up to the present time. In reference to robbing the grave of Chik-ataw-but's mother, Mount's Relation further says: "We brought sundry of the prettiest things away with us, and covered the corpse up again,—here there was a variety of opinions amongst us about the embalmed person," but does not mention the bear-skins.

When Black Hawk and his band were removed from their ancient town near the mouth of Rock River to the western shore of the Mississippi in 1831, the troops who were marched there for the purpose of compelling, if necessary, the Indians to remove from that place, were not careful "*to cover the corpses up again!*" when they had stripped them of many fine Macina blankets, broad-cloth shrouds, and many other of the "*prettiest things*," which were found in the graves of the Indian inhabitants of that former Metropolis of their nation. Although these incidents were separated by a lapse of 211 years, the only material defect in the parallel seems to be that the actors at the "first encountre," were pious "Pilgrims," while those at Rock River, were raw militia.